

Flag Day Friday
Get Old Glory Ready

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

FINAL
EDITION

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1918.—26 PAGES.

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF
TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

* * * PRICE TWO CENTS. IN CHICAGO, ELSEWHERE THREE CENTS.

FOCH COUNTER BLOW WINS

RUSSIANS ASK
ALLIED FORCES
TO INTERVENEPresident and Cabinet
Discuss 'Anti-Bolshevik' Plea.BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., June 11.—[Special]—Allied intervention in Siberia to rescue Russia from the Bolsheviks is the Hun looming large on the horizon tonight.

Coincident with the receipt of a formal appeal for intervention from the anti-Bolshevik elements of Russia, President Wilson discussed the proposal with his cabinet today.

The appeal for allied military aid to drive the Germans out of Russia came from the Constitutional Democratic party of Russia and was forwarded by V. A. Makarov, Russian ambassador to France, to Boris Bakhtin, Russian ambassador to the United States, who presented it to the state department. It denounces the peace of Brest-Litovsk and pleads for military intervention under a guarantee to respect the territorial integrity of Russia.

Pavlov Way for Move.
The allies are being driven farther and farther toward the conclusion that nothing short of intervention in Russia on a vast scale can loosen the Hun's hold on an empire that would leave Germany, though defeated on the western front, a more formidable power for all than ever before.

Only intervention, it is conceded, can reincarnate Russia as a fighting tree and restore the anvil upon which Germany can be hammered into submission to the will of the civilized world.

While this conclusion is being arrived upon the allies it is of the utmost significance that the way is being paved for intervention of a character designed to remove the objections of President Wilson, who prevented Japan from sending an army into Siberia at the request of Great Britain and France. Mr. Wilson expresses the fear that such intervention would arouse the hostility of the Russian people and drive them into the arms of the Germans. Administration officials have contended all along that if the Russian people should intervene by the allies the objections raised by the president would be removed.

Wilson Is Noncommittal.

The appeal for intervention received from the Russian constitutional Democrats, or cadets, is the first indication that any considerable element of the Russian people is disposed to invite the allied side. Whether the president regards this invitation sufficiently representative of the desire of the Russian people to warrant intervention remains to be seen. He did not commit himself on that question in the discussion with cabinet members today.

Inasmuch as the president has refused to recognize the Bolshevik government as truly representative of the Russian people, he is free to accept the appeal of the constitutional democrats as indicative of the popular will.

Germany Extends Sway.

All the president's advisers save those of conspicuously pacifistic tendencies have urged the executive to consent to intervention. Germany is extending her sway over Russia and delay in preparations to oust her will be disastrous to the allied cause, they contend.

There are, however, a number of complications in the proposition of allied intervention, even assuming that the president should pronounce himself satisfied that the Russian people desire the action.

In the first place military intervention in Russia is feasible only in Siberia. The western allies have neither men nor the ships to spare for intervention by way of Archangel and the Arctic ocean, which is open to navigation only six months of the year anyway.

Germany Prepares for Trouble.

Incidentally it is worth recording that Germany is moving swiftly to cut off any possible intervention in Russia by way of the Arctic ocean. Germans have caused Russia to cede to Finland the port of Kola on the Arctic ocean, though as Germany controls Finland absolutely today, this was a case indirectly to Germany.

The German forces occupying Finland are rushing the construction of a railroad to the Arctic port with all possible

HOW LONG WILL HIS RESERVES STAND THESE CHECKS?

[Copyright: 1918: By John T. McCutcheon.]



THE WEATHER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1918.

Suns, 5:14 a. m.; sunset, 8:25 p. m. Moon sets at 11:13 p. m.

Chicago and vicinity: Fair and cooler on Wednesday.

Wisconsin: Fair and cool on Wednesday.

Illinois: Fair and cool on Wednesday.

Iowa: Fair Wednesday and Thursday; cooler Wednesday.

Wednesday in east and south portion.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO. [Last 24 hours.]

MAXIMUM, 6 P. M. 85

MINIMUM, 5 A. M. 56

5 a. m. 56 11 a. m. 75 7 p. m. 91

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west of Marqueglise, between Perte farm and Loges farm.

Alles Rechte Mer.

Late last night the allied infantry reentered the village of Mer, which had formed a protective point for the German advance through the valley.

Seeing their progress hindered on this side, the Germans turned toward the other flank and nearly reached Ribecourt, to the north of which place the hottest encounters occurred in the woods of Dreslincourt.

The enemy will be forced to debouch on the plain near the Oise river, where he will find himself without the shelter of woods and will be subjected to a concentrated fire of allied artillery and machine guns.

The Germans have found it necessary to bring forward more divisions to fill the gaps in their ranks caused by the terrific allied gunfire.

The enemy's possession of the height of Ecouillon, below Thiescourt, enabled him to filter troops through the small valleys, masking the position of the allies occupying the small woods, preventing them to retire.

The whole countryside hereabouts is dotted with these small hills, which are called mountains, forming a kind of bastion which, when turned from one side or the other, become absolute traps for the occupants. Most of the valleys between run toward the banks of the River Oise.

SEVEN MILES FOE TOTAL. FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—The enemy succeeded, at an immense cost, in pushing his advance from a mile to three miles deeper into the allied front yesterday. At Marqueglise, the southernmost point of the salient, he was about seven miles from his starting point.

The fighting was almost unprecedented in fury yesterday. The Germans, continuing their attack in compact masses, were mown down by the allied gun fire. Wave succeeds wave in the attack and when a position is finally taken by the enemy it is frequently promptly retaken by the French. In these counter attacks the French invariably find the ground littered with German dead, the bodies often lying in heaps.

Use 30 Divisions.

The Germans, it is estimated, had used between twenty and thirty divisions up until last night. As the enemy's advance is slow, he is able to bring up his light artillery, while his heavier guns are still being fired from their old positions.

The artillery strength of the two armies is almost equal, although the gun fire of the French is more effective because the French are more familiar with the ground. The ferocity of the fighting and the inflexible determination with which the enemy accepts his shocking losses indicate that he is determined to continue until complete victory or complete exhaustion ensues in the decisive battle of the year.

DEAD COVER GROUND.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—Enemy losses under the direct fire of the French artillery have been horrible. Every time the allies counterattack they find the ground covered with German dead.

An epic struggle occurred in the vicinity of Plomont, where the small garrison of dismounted cavalry men possibly may still be holding out. French soldiers who managed to escape from the German lines late yesterday declared that before they left the Germans had delivered terrific assaults, all of which have been repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

SEES ALLIED SUCCESS.

LONDON, June 11.—(British Admiralty via Wireless Press.)—The military correspondent of the British wireless service writes:

"In the Montdidier-Noyon sector the enemy attack is meeting with so little success in proportion to the heavy sacrifices he is making, that so far the engagement may undoubtedly be characterized as a considerable allied success. The French continue to hold stubbornly on both flanks of Ville, taking over 500 prisoners, a signal proof of the enemy's desperation."

"In the center the advance of about three miles forced by the first enemy onslaught was followed on the second day by a further advance of about two miles on a still narrower front.

DRAWS ON RESERVES.

But for these very limited and, so far, useless gains, the enemy has had to pay a price so heavy that he has at last been compelled to draw upon Prince Rupprecht's till now jealously withheld reserves. This is a point of decided success.

The enemy apparently anticipated a success as easy as his, but he has taught a severe lesson. Though he has a temporary numerical superiority and the initiative on the western front, yet even that is proving insufficient to overcome the determination of the allied defense. Some ground will inevitably be gained by the enemy and the salient at Noyon is becoming so acute as to necessitate a rectification of lines but if the enemy is made to pay the same price as hitherto such transfers of ground will, within limits, be to the allied advantage.

FRENCH CRITICS. POINT TO FOE'S GREAT WASTAGE

PARIS, June 11.—The battle along the front continues with fury. Attacks and counter attacks follow each other without interruption. The losses of the Germans are formidable. The evening journals, in reviewing the results which have been obtained during the past day, say that the Germans agree that they are not to be ignored, but doubt that they were worth the losses which the Germans suffered.

"The whole front," says the *Journal Des Debats*, "the situation is not modified sensibly. The general immediate objective of the enemy is Compiegne, but this city has not been reached. The advance along the right bank of the Oise is not sufficient to ensure the capture of the city, the bank of the river between the Oise and the Aisne. On the other end of the line the situation upon the plateau of Montdidier is not changed."

"Our command is allowing the enemy to weaken his forces in attacks which are inevitably extremely costly and is awaiting the moment when the situation will allow our reserves to be engaged with every probability of success," writes the *Temps* military critic in dealing with today's statement from the war office.

"That we have retired is indisputable," he writes, "but a favorable reaction executed in the center of the battlefield gives proof of the resolution and valor of our soldiers."

FORCE DEPLETED, HUN NOW CALLS ON AUXILIARIES

Food Situation of Foe in Present Offensive Is Called Serious.

BY GEORGE H. PERRIS. Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. Copyright: 1918.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY. June 11.—The battle continues without pause and the enemy may regard the completion of its maneuver in the Thiescourt and Ribecourt hills as permitting him to bring up guns and making good the losses.

Though the greatest advance is only six miles, the cost of transport and supply in such a region is no easy one. That the Germans are troubled as to their available effectiveness is proved by the fact that men hitherto judged good only for auxiliary service have been incorporated in the combatant units, particularly the artillery.

There are other evidences that the auxiliaries are being hurriedly embodied in the fighting ranks and it is also known that the food situation in the army is not good.

Evacuation of the Hills.

The evacuation of the Dreslincourt-Ribecourt angle was carried out early this morning. This region of deep valleys and thickly wooded hills was recoverable only for the protection of infiltration, and when once it was turned by the way of the Matz its defenders, with the Oise at their back, would have risked a useless loss of life and material by holding out. The longer line of the Matz, five miles from the German point of departure, now marks the front on this side.

Farther west our allies did better last night. A new enemy drive with masses of fresh troops had been driven out of the Estrees-St. Denis and as far as the Aronde valley. French reserves were, however, ready to intervene and a fine counter attack broke the German line and brought us back to our former positions south of Belloy and Marqueglise.

FINE WORK BY BLACK TROOPS.

The charge of black troops supported by tanks at Porte and Loges farms southwest of Marqueglise was one of the chief incidents of this admirable recoil.

Farther west the village of Mer was recovered just before midnight. The strength of the French resistance on this flank greatly limits the value of such success as the enemy has obtained.

Rarely has the inhuman logic of the German war doctrine been more relentlessly pursued than today. It may be within the strict limits of military science and true doctrine. I neither deny nor admit it, but leave the facts to speak for themselves. Last night the French had a complete success so small it would have been indistinguishable from the future. The aim of his operation to level the battle front from Montdidier to Chateaudouy is important, but can hardly be called vital. It is only one step of many toward the proposed decision, and an easier alternative might perhaps have been found.

BLOOD BILL OF NO CONCERN.

But in the orthodox German doctrine, when a plan has been adopted and a beginning made, prudent calculation goes by the board and men are thrown in by the thousand, by the tens of thousands, even by hundreds of thousands, until the result has been obtained, or the losses are as such as to make it impossible to repeat it.

The Ausonia, British Ship, Sent Down Far Out in Atlantic.

New York, June 11.—[Special.]—The British transport Ausonia, owned by the Cunard line, has been torpedoed in the Atlantic by a German submarine and ninety of the crew have been landed on the Irish coast, according to cable dispatches received in New York today.

The Ausonia left a British port on May 25 and was some hundreds of miles out in the Atlantic when it was attacked. The survivors were picked up by an eastbound steamship and a search is being made for the missing members of the crew, which numbered 130 officers and men.

ON THE AUSONIA. June 11.—The American aviators in the French army," said the dispatch, "have continued to distinguish themselves in the course of the last operations. David E. Putnam of Brookline brought down three enemy machines and has been mentioned twice in the order of the day.

"The total of his victories amounts to six. Putnam has already received the military cross and has been promoted sergeant aviator in the French army. He has not yet received his transfer into an American aviation unit. Lieut. Sewall, after a long fight, brought down a German biplane. Aviators Stanley and Vell have each carried off a victory."

YANKEE TROOPS TO BE SENT TO AID IRISH RECRUITING.

LONDON, June 11.—During the period between June 6 and 9, inclusive, ten bombing raids were carried out, according to an admiralty statement today. The objectives were Thourout, Zeebrugge lock gates, the Bruges works, Bruges docks, Bruges canal, Ghentse airdrome, Malaire airdrome, and the Mostacker airdrome.

"In all," the statement says, "fourteen tons of bombs were dropped. Fires were started in the Bruges docks, the Malaire airdrome, and the St. Denis-Western airdrome. Four fires and two explosions were caused in the eastern basin at the Bruges docks. Two direct hits were observed on the mole at Zeebrugge. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was experienced and attacks by enemy aircraft were driven off.

"In home waters during the same period numerous anti-submarine and hostile aircraft escort patrols were carried out by seaplane airships and airplanes. Submarines were sighted and bombed, enemy mines were located and floating mines sunk."

REPORT 3 U-BOAT SUNK.

Three U-boats are believed to have been sunk off the British coast while trying to torpedo a big British steamship which arrived at an Atlantic port today. The first U-boat attack took place while the passengers were at dinner the evening of the departure.

A heavy detonation was heard, and the passengers at once went on deck. They were told that one of the destroyers in the convoy had detected a U-boat and had dropped a bomb. The U-boat had been sunk, they were told.

SIGHT SECOND U-BOAT.

A story told by a fisherman of a schooner apparently having been detected provisioning a German submarine on the other side of the river, consisting of the low lying woods of Ourcamp and Carlepont. On the German side also a special effort was made to widen and to strengthen the front of the offensive movement. This was much less successful. Late last night the French still held the village of Ribecourt, Le Ployron and Courcelles, but the enemy had advanced from Montdidier to Belloy and Mortemer, since recaptured by the French, Belloy and the hamlet of St. Maur.

At the latter point and at Elincourt the passengers were eight miles from Estrees-St. Denis and Compiegne, respectively, both road and railway junctions of some importance.

FIGHT WITH STUBBORN BRAVERY.

Everywhere the French are fighting with stubborn bravery. The artillery forces in play are approximately equal and our aviation force has a definite superiority which is reflected to some extent in the German casualty lists.

To attempt today to deal with this frightful struggle in the terms of episodes of the suffering and heroism which it is composed would rather obscure its pressing significance. Let this single incident serve as a type.

A number of men belonging to the detachments of dismounted cavalry which is defending Plomont got away last evening. They say that when they left fourteen assaults upon the hill had been repulsed, and the remnants of the garrison are still holding out.

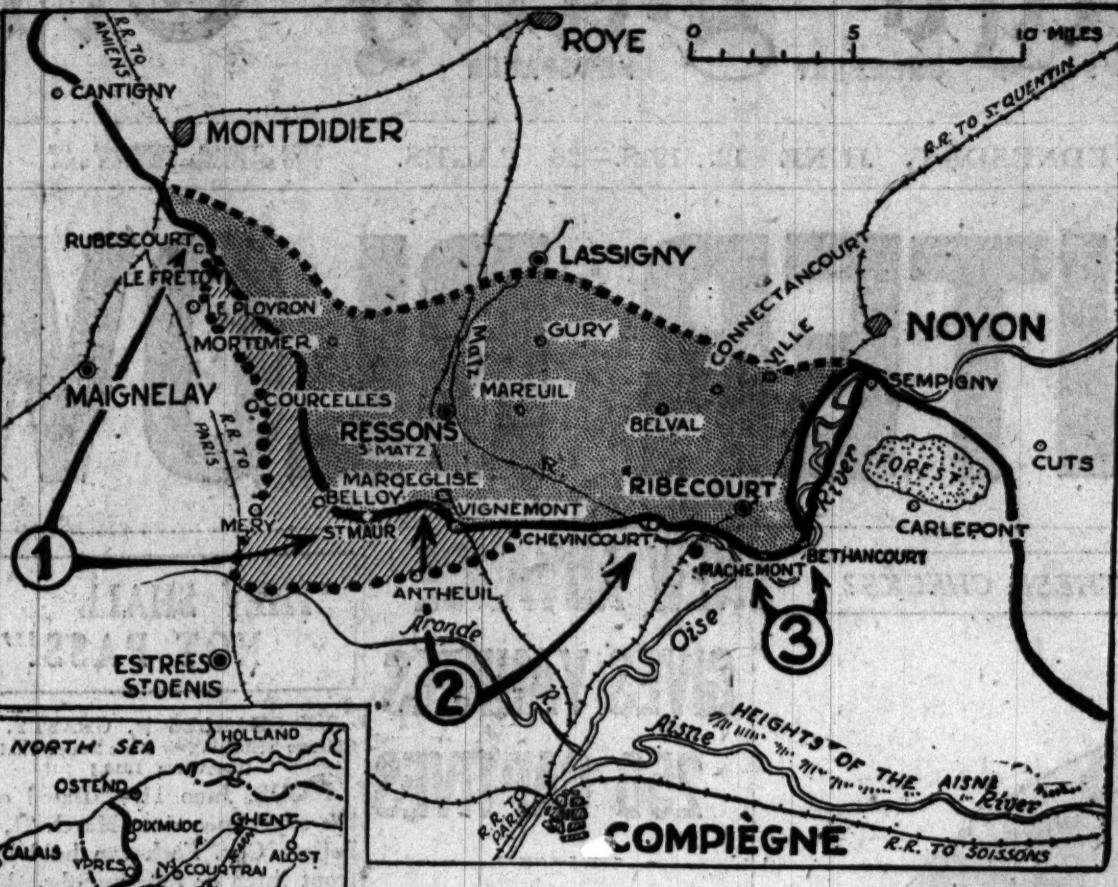
GIVES HER LONDON HOUSE FOR U. S. NAVY HOSPITAL.

LONDON, June 11.—The American navy is to have a hospital of its own in London. For this purpose Mrs. Frederick Edward Guest, wife of Capt. Guest, member of parliament, has given her residence in Park lane, known as Alford house. Mrs. Guest was formerly Amy Philips, daughter of Henry Philips of Pittsburgh.

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SMASHING THE GERMAN ADVANCE



GERMANS CLIMB OVER OWN DEAD IN SEA OF BLOOD

Wave After Wave Hurled to Slaughter Before Guns of French.

BY WALTER DURANTY. Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. Copyright: 1918.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY. June 11.—As the battle continues it seems that the second week of June will rank as one of the bloodiest and most decisive periods in the world's history. It is a veritable climax of the four years' struggle. In the last twenty-four hours the violence of fighting has increased and further the limit of human endurance has been forced yet another notch higher.

Along a front nearly twenty miles from the Aronde river, through the heights of the Aisne, the French have driven back the Germans, who are firing over a quarter of a million men forward through a sea of blood. The defenders say it is as though the whole German army is engaged against them—sooner or later every battalion annihilated than another takes its place and another and another.

FIGHT WAY TO OWN LINES.

Early yesterday morning a handful of dismounted cavalry—greatly employed for liaison work—fought their way back to the French lines from the surrounded hill of Plemont. They

had driven back the Germans from the heights between Courcelles and Mortemer and carried their lines a mile east of Mer. Belloy was retaken and the French reached Machemont and Bethancourt, only after a terrific battle.

3—Still further east, on the Oise,

at the turn where it swings westward from the south, Paris admits the enemy gained a foothold in Machemont and Bethancourt, but only after a terrific battle.

2—The Germans also have been

driven back on Vignement from Anthieul, just further east at Chevignacourt they were unable to make any headway.

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1—A tremendous counter attack

is reported by Paris over seven and one-half miles from Ribecourt to St. Maur, which has dashed the enemy's right or west wing. The French reached Le Fretoy, took the heights between Courcelles and Mortemer and carried their lines a mile east of Mer. Belloy was retaken and the French reached

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GERMAN AIMEN KILL EACH OTHER IN TRAP FOR FOE

British Join in Battle Be- tween Two Teuton Squadrons.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE June 11.—[By the Association of Presses.]—This is the story of a battle royal waged in the air between two flights of German planes. It was an unintentional but disastrous fight between brother aviators, during which British pilots joyfully and impartially rendered assistance first to the one side, then to the other, until so many of the emperor's flyers had been destroyed or damaged that the conflict could not continue.

It was on June 5 that "this extraordinary engagement occurred, and it began thus:

Two British officers in a fighting machine were leading a patrol along the lines when they sighted a German Halberstadt two seater, which upon their appearance fired a green signal light. The British leaders expected a trap and waited to see what this unusual performance meant.

Too Many Come to Rescue.

In a short time six German scouts came wheeling out of the blue and joined the Halberstadt. Almost at once six other enemy scouts flew out of the sun onto their comrades, whom they apparently mistook for a British unit about to attack the Halberstadt.

What had happened was this: The Halberstadt had been acting as a decoy, and the green light had been sent as a signal for assistance. But there had been no expectation that two flights of German planes would reach the same time.

Not being able to distinguish the markings of their friends—and this has happened not infrequently before—the newcomers immediately began a furious attack upon them. The British leaders then guided their patrol into this mad mêlée and took a hand.

Three German Planes Fall.

The Halberstadt was the first victim, and this was shot down by the British commanding machine. Another British fighter in the meantime had accounted for two more enemy scouts, which were sent swirling to destruction below.

All this time the German airmen were continuing their bitter battle among themselves, and several of them were seen to go down out of control before the engagement finally ended. The British leaders, by their good judgment, then guided their patrol into this mad mêlée and took a hand.



THESE MEN DELIVER THE GOODS

Truck Drivers of the 311th Supply Train Escaped in Chicago.

In order to demonstrate how simple is the feat of driving 180 big army trucks from Chicago to the Atlantic coast, the officers and men of the Three Hundred and Eleventh supply train are going to do it twice. Under command of Maj. Hays Mc-

Farland the unit, first of its kind to be sent from Camp Grant complete in equipment, is in temporary quarters at Twenty-sixth street and Kostner avenue. There is a temporary canteen and swimming privileges for the men have been extended by Sears, Roebuck & Co.

The supply train will be attached to the Eighty-sixth division in overseas service. After making the trip overland with their 180 trucks they will return and transport another allotment of 180 trucks for an eastern division.

Many of the men are Chicagoans, who find themselves agreeably situated for visiting home. Many are men from Camp Grant, 100 of whom Others were "lucky" being assigned to the train from the last quota, and thus are on their way to the front

without the long days of waiting in Camp Grant.

The camp is one of much life, relatives and friends flocking to the spot in hundreds. It is the first real transport of the new army inside the Chicago limits.

into each other during a fight, and the German was entirely destroyed. The British pilot had dived down on to a formation of enemy scouts, and, after shooting one out of control, turned to attack another, which was on his tail. He maneuvered until he succeeded, in turn, in getting on the enemy's tail and firing at it at close range.

The enemy turned to the left and then sharply to the right, causing the British machine to turn with it. The tail of the German machine was ripped away, and the British machine was turned upside down by the impact. The unlucky boche went down like a stone, but the British pilot, strange to say, was able to right his plane and get home safely.

Make Wonderful Escape.

A remarkable narrative of the escape of two British aviators from German territory after their machine had crashed has just reached the correspondent. The incident began on the night of May 27, when a pilot and observer started out on a bombing expedition. Their experience ended at a village in French territory.

Fifty Planes in Fight.

Within a few seconds a fierce fight between the British and the German fleet of nearly half a hundred aircrafts were swooping and diving madly against one another, while their machine guns joined in the vicious chorus that swept down to the troops on the ground like the noise from scores of steam trip hammers.

British outmaneuvered and out-fought the enemy, and many of the Germans were sent spinning away. Whether they were merely frightened, or were out of control, it was impossible to say, but at the conclusion of the fight four German machines lay in crumpled masses on the earth and another had gone down in flames.

Flight 4 to 1 Odds.

Almost four hours of experience in which airmen have fought a magnificent battle against heart-breaking odds. Such was the case of a pilot and observer, who, while flying in a battle plane, were cut off from their patrol and were attacked by four enemy machines.

The British pilot fired 200 rounds into one of the hostile planes, which was seen to crash. His observer also got in a good burst of fire at another German at close range with a similar result. That left two of the enemy and they were joined by a third scouting machine which began firing at the British plane from above. The observer was shot and killed. The observer in the seat of the machine with his dead comrade strapped in the seat.

Was Searchlight Battle.

The other night a British flyer brought down an enemy bombing machine by the aid of searchlights operating from the ground. Night fighting is a supremely dangerous thing, which is seldom practiced, and the correspondent can recall no other case of an enemy plane being shot down along the front under similar conditions since the war began, although the leaders of London have accomplished it.

The British aviator in question was a member of a patrol and saw a Hun which had been picked up by a searchlight. The British climbed toward the enemy—the operators of the searchlight meanwhile keeping the German carefully covered, while the British machine was in the darkness. The German was blinded by the brilliant searchlight, and the attacking plane got within twenty-five yards before it fired.

At this distance he poured a stream of bullets into the enemy craft, which rocked about in distress a moment and then dropped. As it fell flames broke out, and it shot across the night sky like a great meteor.

Enemy Planes Collide.

Collisions in the air have passed the stage of novelty, but they still are enough to excite comment, even among the flyers. A few days ago a

to the young troops is difficult to overestimate. It shows them that American soldiers can hold their own against the Germans' best, and inspires confidence, pride, and emulation. Our men are quick to catch this inspiring spirit.

Their success on the Marne splendidly vindicates Pershing's methods, which all now are praising. It is the first time there has been an opportunity to apply the test of results.

Respect Yank Now as Fighter.

Everywhere one hears the American army discussed in terms of respect. Heretofore there has been enthusiasm over America's bountiful financial help and the prospective development of her huge resources in behalf of the allied cause. Within the week America has wheeled into the fighting line with well-directed hitting power that has been felt by this enemy. The French general has told me, "If I were choosing shock troops, the American material would suit me fully as well as the Alpine chasseurs."

No one who saw them in the recent fighting can say enough in praise. As some one remarked about the Australian tanks, "they're in the pink of condition and don't give a damn for anybody."

They have dash without recklessness, though perhaps several times somewhat overestimating of the enemy's machine guns. It was fortunately mostly open fighting, which the Americans like and in which they have had training. Pershing insisted from the beginning that open fighting would come back, and put all his troops through that training.

Praised in Official Report.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

PARIS, Monday, June 10.—Praise is given the machines and other American troops in an official statement issued to-day. The American infantry showed itself very skillful in maneuvering, the report says. "The courage of the officers and men bordered on temerity. One Lieutenant, hindered in his advance by a machine gun, threw himself almost alone into the woods where it was established, and, having killed its crew, returned with the gun over his shoulder."

We have given our allies new heart by showing our ability to assume a part of the burden. And troops trained directly under Pershing have set the mark for newer men about to enter into action with the allies on other parts of the front.

The importance of this fine example across with the observer watching to see that he came to no harm.

Nearly Die from Cold.

By now they were almost perishing with cold, in their half-naked condition, and so made off as fast as possible, continually stumbling over wire entanglements. Here their big aviators' suits, like those which were bundled up like potato explorers, became useless, and they had to take them off and leave them on the wire.

By this time dawn was breaking; so they crawled through a hedge in No Man's Land and remained hidden there. They had only one stick of chocolate between them for food and no water, and before the day was out they were suffering bitterly from hunger and thirst. From their hiding place they could see German shells bursting several kilometers away in the direction of the French lines, and they knew that where these shells were landing must be friendly territory.

Fired On by Sentries.

At nightfall they left their hiding place and proceeded toward the allied lines. They reached a river, which they followed for some time, having to get through numerous barbed wire entanglements, which cut them wickedly. They then made for the woods, but here they were challenged and fired at, but they could not tell whether the sentries were German or French. After this they kept on the open, hiding every now and then in the long grass when troops were observed.

During the whole of this time they were fired at occasionally by rifles and machine guns.

The next obstacle was another river. The river was a poor swimmer, and so the observer swam the river to see if there were any wire entanglements in it. He found it clear and returned to the long grass when troops were observed.

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HORLICK MUST GIVE UP 11,000 BARRELS FLOUR

Madison, Wis., June 11.—State Food Administrator Magnus Swenson late today ordered 11,000 barrels of wheat flour in possession of the Horlick Malt Mill company, Racine, turned over to the federal government in Chicago. The Racine concern is facing a penality.

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TWO AMERICANS SPEND 36 HOURS INSIDE FOE LINES

Heroes of Daring Feat Bring Valuable In- formation.

BY EDWIN L. JAMES,

Chicago Tribune—New York Times Cable.

(Copyright: 1918.)

AMERICAN FRONT, June 11.—The world was brought to a standstill stories of the daring and skillful rescue of two American aviators from the hands of the Germans. The two men, who had been captured, were released after 36 hours of imprisonment in the German lines.

Both men are now safe.

They were captured on May 27, when they were flying over the Marne.

TIGHTEN LINES WHILE WAITING FOR NEXT BLOW

Allies Have Considerably Improved Defensive Positions.

BY MAJ. GEN. F. W. MAURICE.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
(Copyright, 1918.)

LONDON, June 11.—During the last few days the process of stabilization on the battle front between Noyon and Chateau Thierry has been proceeding very satisfactorily for the allies, who have made a number of local gains, which in turn tend to improve considerably the defensive position and to distract the enemy's preparations for further attack.

On his side the enemy now has in front of him forces which are firmly established, with good communications behind them, and if he wishes to advance further he has to prepare defensively for another set of battles.

He must reconstruct his exhausted divisions, repair the roads and rail ways, and bring up his heavy artillery, ammunition, and stores. We have good reason to hope. There is no immediate cause for anxiety on this side.

Plan in North Not Developed.

Further north the enemy, as was expected, is endeavoring to extend the front of battle from Noyon toward Montdidier, but we cannot judge at present whether this latest German effort is the beginning of an attempt on a grand scale to resume the advance on Paris or whether it is a serious local effort intended to draw in more of the allied reserves and pave the way for future developments.

The enemy's advance to Chateau Thierry has created a broad salient, the head of which is on the Oise, near Noyon, and the area, particularly threatened by this salient is that comprised in the angle between the Oise and the Aisne, included roughly in the triangle of Noyon-Compiegne-Saint-Quentin. One would naturally expect an attempt to pinch out this salient to have taken the form of simultaneous attacks upon both these flanks. The crown prince has not found himself ready to do more than attack the northern flank.

Two Important Plateaus.

The angle between the Oise and the Seine, which I have assumed the crown prince covets as leading him to Compiegne, consists of a high plateau bounded on the north and west by the wood of Carlepont and the forest of Ourcq, and on the south and east extensions of the great forest of Compiègne.

In his attacks at the beginning of the month, when the crown prince extended his battle front to Noyon, he made little progress against these woods and the ground south and east of them. West of the Forest of Ourcq and on the other bank of the Oise lies another high wooded plateau, stretching from Chilly-Ourcq to Gury, a distance of about nine miles. This high ground is bounded on the north by the river Druet, which runs along the eastern part of the main battle front, flowing into the Oise near Semilly, and on the west and south by the Matz, which enters the Oise about half way between Noyon and Compiègne.

Of Importance to Allies.

If the enemy gets possession of this plateau and more particularly of the eastern portion of it, which commands the valley of the Oise, he will make the position of the allies in the forest of Ourcq and the wood of Carlepont very difficult, and will have taken an important step toward clearing the angle between the Oise and the Aisne and straightening out the battle front between Aisne and Soissons. I expect, therefore, that Hitler's immediate object is to get possession of this plateau, and that he hoped to do so by a drive down the valley of the Matz, which would cut it off.

Reports received up to the present show that he has not yet got very far.

We have, therefore, no reason to be disatisfied up to the present. But we cannot form any opinion of what lies ahead until we know more definitely whether the armies of Prince Rupprecht, which face the British front, are going to join or are to be ordered to send troops to assist in a direct advance on Paris.

AMERICAN OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Today's casualty list of the American army in France contained 130 names, bringing the total army casualties to 7,515. In addition, a marine corps casualty list containing ten names was given out today.

TOTAL ARMY CASUALTIES.

Previously Reported

Reported June 11 Total

Killed in action (including 291 at sea) 1,646 26 1,072

Died of wounds 215 8 518

Died of disease 1,195 7 1,300

Died of accident and other causes 394 8 297

Wounded in action 4,099 91 4,190

Missing in action, including prisoners 542 250

Total 7,589 186 7,519

KILLED IN ACTION.

CORPORALS.

Elmer B. Dommel, Lancaster, Pa. T. W. Gerald, Galivants Ferry, S. C.

MECHANICS.

C. C. Abels, Ravenswood, W. Va. William A. Purcell, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATE.

James A. Burns, Waukesha, Wis. Leon Campbell, Athens, Pa. Frank Chittenden, Tamaqua, Pa. Cecil Clegg, Phillipsburg, N. J. Paul F. Cross, Shelyville, Ind. Joe F. Frentzel, Canion, O. Charles B. Hacking, Knoxville, Tenn. Paul L. Hargraves, Jamaica, N. Y. Zed S. Honaker, War, W. Va. Forrest G. Johns, Ticonic, Ia. Archie Lockshear, Sawyer, Wis. William C. Lindsay, Ottumwa, Ia. Cenry E. McCary, Chick, Mich. William P. McGrath, Cleveland, O. Charles Naggiore, Syracuse, N. Y. Edward C. Pitt, Rocky Mount, N. C. Marion D. Thompson, Leavenworth, Mo. Noel Tracy, San Francisco, Cal. Victor Tracy, Newark, Me. Henry Urbomwald, Detroit, Mich. Edward F. Web, Cleve, O. Fausto Zelenko, Grodno, Russia.

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION.

SERGEANT.

Fred S. Murphy, Framingham, Mass.

PRIVATE.

Dewey G. Burr, Bristolville, O. Bernard Hurst, Oldenburg, Ind.

DIED OF DISEASE.

LIEUTENANT.

Edward Hines Jr., 1456 Ridge-av., Chicago.

CORPORAL.

Arthur H. Koon, Saul City, Wis.

PRIVATE.

James E. Hines, Waukesha, Wis.

PRIVATE.

John E. Hines, Waukesha, Wis.

PRIVATE.

AMERICAN LABOR STANDS FIRM ON WAR TO VICTORY

Even Peace "Conversations" Are Opposed by Federation.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

St. Paul, Minn., June 11.—[Special] If the voice of American labor exerts a determining influence in the war, there will be no peace without complete victory. Also there will be no negotiated peace, no peace conversations "with German or German labor, a surrender of a single inch to a state not recognized German propaganda contained in various proposals of a pacific nature which are current, both here and abroad.

This was made manifest by the others which greeted the report of the American Federation of Labor's mission to England and France, read for the first time by Secretary John P. Frey at the morning session of the federation's convention.

Socialism Is Hissed.

And more than aught else this spirit was evident when Delegate Ben Schlesinger of New York, representing the Ladies' Garment Workers, rose to object to a portion of the commission's report having to do with attempts abroad to enter into negotiations. Schlesinger was jeered and hissed. One delegate retorted, "Get some sharpshooters around here."

When the vote was taken on the report only four opposed it, these being Schlesinger and three other delegates.

The commission's report, after describing in detail incidents of the voyage, emphasized the respect accorded abroad to America, President Wilson and American labor, and told of conferences with representatives of British and French labor.

The British labor party's proposal to "provide an opportunity for the delegates from the respective countries in a state of war to make a statement of their future intentions and to endeavor by mutual agreement to arrange a program of action for speedy and complete peace," was defeated.

When it was announced that a British labor leaders who favored this had declared as individuals they did not purpose that any such meeting should extend beyond mere "conversations." The report showed that the mission had given to the British labor men the war and peace aims and purpose of the American body, which are rigidly opposed to "conversations" or any other intercourse with any one representative of the enemy.

Tribute to Peralta's Men.

"Clean-cut, fresh-looking, full of enthusiasm, and anxious to get back to the front," the report says of the American troops, and adds, "they give the lie to those who had circulated stories at home of the evil ways they had fallen into since leaving American shores. There was not the slightest evidence that any of them had forgotten the lessons of morality or manliness they had learned at their mother's knee."

"Tell the folks at home they will never be ashamed of us, more than one of our boys said as a last message."

Message from President.

The following telegram from President Wilson to Mr. Gompers was read and heartily cheered:

"Please convey to the thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor my congratulations upon the patriotic organization which gave to the program of the meeting in the last year, not only in the trenches and on the battlefield, where so many of our younger men are now in uniform, but equally in the factories and shipyards and workshops of the country, where the army is supported and supplied by the loyal industry of your skilled craftsmen."

"We are facing the hardships of the crucial months of the struggle. The nation can face them confidently, as we now know that the intrigues of the enemy will never divide our unity by means of their individual or national connections. We can either in the mud or in hell, but we are equally adapted to either. Our sons either in golden oak

NEW EAGLE STAR BECOMES THIRD BRIGHTEST

Discovered During Eclipse It Is Now One of First Magnitude, Located as Is Shown in the Accompanying Diagram.

BY SELBY MAXWELL.

The new star which suddenly blazed out in the constellation of Aquila has reached the first magnitude and is now the third brightest star in the northern sky, being exceeded only by Sirius, Vega, and Arcturus. Sirius is in the southern sky, invisible at present.

The new star lies in the southern part of the northern sky. It makes an "L" with Vega and Altair, the line between the latter forming the long arm and the line from Altair, continued westward to the new star forming the short arm. It is situated in the midst of the milky way and its location may be further verified by saying that it is on a line between Altair and Antares, one-third the distance westward from Altair. In astronomical terms it is in eighteen and three-quarters hours of right ascension and about five degrees north of the celestial equator.

Rises After Sunset.

The new star rises shortly after sunset and by 10 o'clock in the evening is high up in the southeastern sky. It will rise earlier and earlier every night. In two weeks it will be plainly visible by 9 o'clock, and in a month, if it lasts that long, it will be in plain view in the east at twilight.

The name of this new star is Nova Aquilae. It is in the constellation of Aquila, very near to the border of Serpens. Indeed, before its position had been found there were reports that it was in the constellation of Serpens. Every new star has three names, the first, Nova, signifying new; the second one after the constellation in which it appears, and the third one the year of its appearance. The complete name of this star is Nova Aquilae 1918. If another new star should appear in Aquila before 1918 it would be called Nova, 2, Aquilae 1918.

New Star Blue White.

This new star is blue white and very bright and seems to be very hot. It is arousing intense interest among astronomers. It was discovered independently by several observers during the darkness of the total eclipse last Saturday afternoon and immediately became of much greater interest than the eclipse itself.

New stars are of very rare occurrence, and most of those which appear are insignificant telescopic affairs. Therefore a new star of first magnitude is a very unusual thing. Apparently to mutual agreement to arrange a program of action for speedy and complete peace," was defeated.

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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAILER JUNE 2, 1868, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1873.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

The Associated Press at Washington reports that the central committee of the Russian cadets has petitioned the allies, including the United States, to intervene for the defense of Russia against Germany. At the same time the Russian ambassador at Paris gives to Mr. John Bass, correspondent of our neighbor, the Daily News, an interview explicitly urging upon America and the allies the propriety and necessity of sending an army into Russia to assist in the expulsion of the Germans and the establishment of a Russian national régime.

It has, of course, been known that the moderate parties would welcome effective intervention. The difficulty has been that the Bolshevik leaders have been rabidly anti-American and anti-ally and while their power was unchallenged, intervention to save Russia from Germany, whose hand Lenin and Trotsky were playing, would probably have thrown the Russian people toward Germany. It could not be risked. Can it be risked now?

The appeal for intervention does not come from the ruling parties in Russia or Ukraine. The ambassadors at Paris and Washington are moderate. The unofficial emissaries or representatives of Russian opinion in this country belong to anti-Bolshevik groups. Can we afford to accept their invitation to enter Russia?

It is a delicate and critical question. It is plausible to hope that even among the mass of the followers of the fanatical Bolshevik leaders some reaction may have appeared toward the allies. The Brest-Litovsk treaty ought to have brought some light. The question is whether the anti-German reaction is strong enough to justify an experiment in intervention. One of the serious considerations is that military intervention must be largely Japanese and that is likely to arouse Russian mass fear and hostility. We may take some of the curse off by making up an international force with international contributions of troops, however necessarily small they may be. Japan might even be willing to concede the nominal command to an American officer, if that were urged as emphasizing the disinterested character of the expedition, though that would be a difficult concession. In any case, if intervention is attempted it should only be after a clear understanding and formal pledges to Russia as to its purposes and strict limitations.

Under the most careful safeguards, we are inclined to believe, the experiment is worth trying. The situation could hardly be worse than it is at present, and what is still more important to consider, is that, left to itself, the situation is likely to get worse from our point of view. Germany has done most of her grabbing now and her reputation should be at its worst in Russia. If she is allowed to proceed gradually to dig herself in, covering her exploitation and domination with the superficial benefits of her masterful control, she will be in a virtually impregnable situation for generations to come. She will be able, indeed, to dominate the world. Our hope then, could only be turned to internal disintegration and the fall of the autocratic power. But that, in our opinion, would be a dim and dubious hope. There is no time to overthrow the Pan-German will but now.

NEW YORK'S PRECAUTIONS.

Miss Wilson's dispatch from Paris ought to have a salutary effect on the American public. The French are amused, it seems, over the precautions that are being taken against air raids by the city of New York. For one thing it appears rather improbable that German submarines would devote valuable cargo space to the transport of airplanes, which are naturally rather bulky. But New York's anxiety is more piquant to the French for the fact that New York has never been bombed from the sky, whereas air raids are of almost daily occurrence in Paris. New York doubtless reminds the French of the old maid who invariably looks under the bed for a burglar as a preliminary to retiring.

As the French soldier said, it is important that Americans should be forewarned, but our precautions against air raids might easily be more serviceable in some other direction.

AN ARMY AS A CONSERVATOR.

The sessions of the American Medical Association here ought to focus public attention upon the army as a conservator of life. From the time the army begins the examination of recruits until it passes out the trained man, the veteran, the soldier who has done his service, the constructive efforts of the military system are to preserve the citizen in the best development of his strength, morals, habits, and character.

Citizens are not brought under any such influences and in many important respects civilian life seems careless, indifferent, and wasteful when compared with military life. The army which spends life with such prodigality in the greatest endeavors of war, develops it, guards it with scrupulous care, conserves it, and protects it from influences and evils.

Military necessity requires the most of every man, needs him at his best, tries to keep him at his best, and is a great conservator except at the moments when for its purposes it must expose him to the extraordinary hazards of war. In this war, as at no time before, the physicians and surgeons are working for conservation. Disabilities are engaging the best medical attention. Wounded men will receive a care which was never before known. A whole science of rehabilitation is being developed and the disabled man will be returned to his community with every bit of power and usefulness which could be retained for him or acquired by him.

We are particularly interested in the conservation aims of military science, because appreciation of them would establish an army in a new light in American conception. We need an army in the United States as a permanent institution, and if the American mind could be disabused of the idea that military strength represents nothing but a waste of human material, it might be easier to win for a substitution of rationality in place of prejudice and illusion.

We know that if the military science in its medical activities could take over the youth of this

nation, examine and discover its tendencies, train it, discipline it, harden it in morale and body, the United States not only would rest securely behind a wonderful civilian army, but the whole tone of the nation would be improved.

MEXICO.

Mexico still presents an unfinished experiment in placation, encouragement, and patience. President Wilson's address to the Mexican editors in Washington on Friday stated his hopes that Mexicans will finally recognize the disinterested intentions of the United States and the stable elements in Mexico will find a way to create and maintain a government by which order can be preserved.

The experiment, following the policy adhered to by the president, is unfinished. There is no concealment that even now our relations with Mexico cause concern. German influence is strong in Mexico. The opportunities of making trouble for the United States are many and Germany is using every one of them.

We have viewed at times with hope, but more often with impatience or despair, the efforts of altruism in the United States to work out successfully with conditions presented by Mexican ignorance and disorder. The efforts have not accomplished their purpose yet. They may. A successful effort must be made in some direction.

Mexico as an unpleasant neighbor is a dangerous one. The knowledge that the United States is exposed on this flank causes uneasiness now, and already adds to the difficulties and perplexities of the United States. We have been unable to trust to the friendship of the Mexican government, and we cannot thoroughly rely even upon Mexican prudence and caution to prevent the Mexicans from being inflamed by German propaganda and undertaking provocative or hostile acts.

At a time when we need on the south a frontier as secure as the one on the north, we have a doubtful, if not a dangerous, condition. To submit to this is necessary for the successful operation of a policy of benevolence towards a people as yet incapable of a successful government in not an important part for the United States to play, but we cannot overlook its disadvantages and dangers.

We have chosen to deal with Mexico indulgently and patiently, doing our best to bring the Mexicans to a considerate state of mind, and in this effort the president's address was a well timed bit of American propaganda, which may counteract some of the work of the Germans.

We certainly do not want an aggravated Mexican problem on our hands just now. The policy we have adopted must carry us through—we certainly hope it will—having brought us thus far.

It would not be impossible to undertake the establishment of required conditions in Mexico, but if we had to do so it would be the diversion for which the Germans are working.

Both for our own security and for the sake of humanity Mexico cannot continue wasting in destructive opportunities which ought to be used for life. If we do not conclude that our altruism is a certain remedy and that under its influence Mexico is bound to become a stable republic, we may avoid the worst consequences possible in the situation. Our policy is experimental, even if it be regarded as equitable and hopeful. We have often insisted that a greater materialism would prove the greater benevolence, but we are committed now to a course which we must hope will work.

THE TEST.

Among those who helped notably to win the war for representative democracy a high place will be given in the history of the conflict to the American Federation of Labor and its leader, Samuel Gompers. The spirit expressed in the federation policy since our entrance into the war could not be better expressed than in the following from a report submitted at the St. Paul meeting by the executive committee:

"Workers in war production are practically a part of the fighting force. No action should be taken in the ships or on the field not in harmony with the purposes of the war. No strike should be inaugurated which cannot be justified to the man risking his life on the firing line in France."

That is a pretty good test for all of us. The man on the firing line is offering everything for the security of our country, of us, and our children. Are we supporting him 100 per cent? That means we are cutting out extravagance, are we saving to pay war taxes, to buy bonds, and keep up war relief? Are we conserving food and fuel and helping the government to carry out its program? Are we working efficiently and continuously? Are we doing anything that cannot be justified to the man on the firing line? Are we doing everything he has a right to expect us to do in exchange for what he is doing for us?

Every American should adopt the patriotic test of conduct which Mr. Gompers and his colleagues propose for the members of the Federation of Labor.

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A LINE OF TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

A RELIGIOUS sect, believing that the end of the well-named globe is imminent, is said to be hoarding foodstuffs. A friend of ours, who belongs to a religious sect called the Anti-Prohibitionists, is hoarding gin and vermouth, perfectly assured that when the world goes dry it will have reached the end of its usefulness.

If we were running for office this summer, and were casting about for a winning campaign issue, the very last we should select would be government ownership of railroads.

Probably One of Those Sandstorms.

[From the Albuquerque Journal.]

A summary of local weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday follows: Max-ko-dwli-yu keGakirooprtidell-frott

WE are all of a flutter. A letter from the National Geographic society advises us that we have been recently nominated for membership in that organization. But we belong to so many exclusive clubs that, in order to accept this new honor, we should have to resign from the Northwestern station or the Auditorium grill.

To a Soarer.

No matter, stranger, who you are.

You put me in a nervous state, but you are not the only one in this sleeping car.

In most outrageous fashion!

It is the habit I most hate—

In fact, I quite despise it.

Twill bring you trouble, soon or late.

Why can't you realize it?

Such racket doth my feelings jar.

And sets my nerves on edge.

Just now I thought to where you are.

And down there are splinters.

When Peter meets you at the gate,

He'll turn you back instanter.

Or like as not he'll bump your pants,

And watch your downward panter.

F. B. T.

A NUMBER of alert readers have risen to remark that Aunt Fannie is putting one over on Aunt Annie if she is trimming her bonnet with cornflowers, as the cornflower is the national flower of Japan.

IT STANDS THAT DAY IN THE PAPER.

SH. I. W. T.

BAD BOY' FOE OF ICE TRUST IS HUNTED BY STATE

Small Dealer, Whipped
into Line, Is Missing
as Witness.

Detectors from State's Attorney Horne's office are searching for Seth Sequist, 3930 Southport avenue, a small ice dealer, who is wanted as a witness before the grand jury in the investigation. Sequist, who gave Assistant State's Attorney Michaelis information, had promised to appear yesterday, but failed to do so. It was believed there was something irregular about his failure to come.

Sequist formerly was connected with the Star Ice company, said Michaelis. "He is the dealer who was made to 'come to time' by John P. Boyle of the Boyle Ice company—that is, Boyle's wagons were sent out to follow his wagons and undersell him when he tried to buy cheaper ice, and when on return to deal with Boyle, was charged 50 cents a ton extra for being a bad boy."

Detectives' Search Falls.

After several hours of searching detectives reported to Michaelis that Sequist apparently could not be found. They were told to continue to look for him and to bring him to the state's attorney's office as soon as he is located.

To prove that the small dealers were told by the wholesalers and producers to sell ice only for the figures that appeared in the list of prices put out by the Consumers' company on March 1, Sequist, when he was called to the state's attorney's office Monday, gave Michaelis a list of selling prices which he stated Boyle had written out for him. This list was found to be an exact duplicate of the Consumers' company list.

Scores More to Testify.
The grand jury will continue its investigation of the alleged ice trust to-morrow morning. Approximately twenty wholesalers and twenty retailers will be the concluding witnesses. Several of the wholesalers who are also producers are members of the Chicago market ice association, the alleged ring fixer body, will be asked, it is said, to sign grand jury waivers before they are allowed to testify. This is an indication that such of those as the grand jury deemed guilty may be indicted on criminal charges. It is rumored that a number of indictments will result from the investigation.

BUTTER FAT FOR MILK FIXED AT 3.5 PER CENTUM

The basis of 3.5 per cent content of butter fat for milk was agreed upon yesterday during the conference between producers, distributors, and consumers, over which W. E. Lamb, attorney for the food administration, is presiding.

All those who handle milk for delivery in Chicago said prices of ice have gone up almost 100 per cent, freight rates are 25 per cent higher than formerly, and drivers of milk wagons are demanding an increase of \$6 a week in their pay.

These items all pointed toward higher prices for milk in Chicago, he declared that 13 cent milk would mean a great loss in their business and a consequent decrease in consumption.

DEATHS FROM OPERATION.
Basilieva Norgart, 18 years old, of Crosby, Minn., died last night at Mercy hospital after an operation to mend a fractured back suffered by him over a year ago.

ASKS ANNULMENT

Red Cross Nurse Wants Marriage Canceled So She Can Serve Overseas.



SEEKS TO SUNDER MARITAL TIE TO NURSE IN WAR

Miss Walker 'Unwittingly
Wed'; Wants Cere-
mony Annulled.

Miss Louise Walker, a Red Cross nurse, who is assigned to duty overseas and then recalled, is seeking to annul her marriage to A. M. Stauffer, whom she claims to have married unwittingly. Their marriage took place in Chicago March 25 last. The wedding was the cause of her recall.

Miss Walker, through her attorney, Charles E. Erbstein, filed her suit in the Circuit court yesterday. Stauffer formerly was in the automobile business in Chicago and now is connected with an army base hospital at Camp Dodge.

Miss Walker's bill recites that Stauffer wed her ardently. After she entered the service of the American Red Cross he is said to have renewed his attention.

Painted Gloomy Picture.

Stauffer is said to have painted Miss Walker gloomy word pictures of the prospect of an inevitable separation when both were assigned to overseas duty, predicting that such separation would be forever.

In ignorance of the United States army regulation forbidding attached women on overseas duty to marry, Miss Walker was wedded the day she left for Camp Travis for training.

It was distinctly understood, she says, that the ceremony was not a marriage ceremony, but a solemn engagement to marry. Now she is torn between her duty to her country and her love for Stauffer, and the only reason she seeks relief from the court is that when her marriage became known to her superior officers she was relieved from duties in the service due to her bit in the war.

All Gates Open.

The bill further states that Miss Walker and Stauffer have never lived together or held themselves out to the world as man and wife. She wants to be repaid at home the younger nurses who will go to the front.

Miss Walker is a sweet faced woman with appealing eyes. She was distraught last night over "the regrettable publicity" that is attending her.

Dr. McMurtrie will tell more of his work at a meeting in the Auditorium tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

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One Nurse per 100.

The imperative need for nurses abroad was emphasized by Miss Helen R. Gifford, chairman of the publicity committee.

"If we get our 26,000 nurses by Jan. 1, you do know how many nurses that will be to each sick or wounded soldier? It is estimated that there will be one nurse to each 100 invalided soldiers," she said.

Saturday afternoon there will be a parade of nurses, Red Cross workers, and army physicians which will take an hour to pass through the loop. It will start from Grant park at 2:30. One thousand and fifty-five graduate nurses will be in the line in uniform.

GRAHAM BANK APPEAL.
Argument in the appeal of the Graham & Sons bank case will be continued today before Judges Baker, Alschuler, and Evans in the United States Court of Appeals.

The Tailor-Maid

YOU find many a maker of shoes regarding pumps as a side issue—something incidental. With Regal, pumps are a specialty.

Notice the clean cut, smart lines of this Tailor-Maid pump—the work of our cleverest designers. You will appreciate the glove-like fit of the Tailor-Maid—no gaping at the sides—no cutting at the instep. To be had in all sizes in fine black Calf-skin, \$6.25; or dark Cordovan color leather . . . \$6.25

Find Your Regal Store

39 N. Dearborn St.
cor. Washington
(Men's Exclusively)

43 So. Wabash Av.
cor. Monroe
(Men's & Women's)

Chicago

REGAL SHOES

For Women, \$5.50 to \$10.25
For Men, \$5.50 to \$11.50
For Children, \$1.00 to \$2.50

Our Hosiery for Men and Women
For Tailor-Maid is in every Regal Store

RED CROSS MAKES WAR CRIPPLES INTO WORKMEN

Misguided Women and
Professional Beggars
Only Obstacle.

The physically disabled soldier who returns to civil life will ask no favors in the economic contest for a livelihood, according to Dr. Douglas C. McMurtrie, president of the Federation of Associations for Cripples and director of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Soldiers in New York. Dr. McMurtrie is in Chicago attending the sessions of the American Medical association.

"The disabled soldier who has been trained in one of America's vocational reconstruction schools," he said yesterday, "will be able to give one hundred cents' worth of services on the dollar. He will be able to deliver the goods and will ask no preference in the competition for employment.

Professional Cripples.

"The two classes of persons who do the greatest harm to the cause of the disabled soldier are the professional cripple and certain patriotic but sentimentally misguided women's organizations. The latter sometimes ask employers to pledge themselves to give preference to men who have been disabled and invalided to civil life. We who are in charge of making such men economically independent do not ask that any such action be taken. It is not necessary nor welcome. It deprives our men of their self respect."

"The professional cripple is the worst. We have offered to train some of the men who sit about on street corners so that they could earn at least \$25 a week by honest work. Their answer was that they could not afford to work for so little. They make from \$40 to \$50 a week by merely whining."

All Gates Open.

There is hardly any phase of modern industrial activity that a disabled man cannot adapt himself to, the physician said. His institute in New York has a capacity of 250 students, none of whom are soldiers as yet. Another school for blind soldiers is now building in Baltimore, and plans are being laid for the establishment of vocational reconstruction institutes in every large city in the United States.

Only one request has been received by the house thus far to Represent the Madden's resolution calling upon all departments for a list of employees of draft age for whom exemptions from military service had been requested and granted. The first and only reply thus far came from the Interstate Commerce commission, which reported that exemptions had been granted for 164 employees of military age.

Many Employers Enlist.

"It should be noted," the report says, "that the civil, structural, and electrical engineers and a number of other employees for whom exemption was requested are members of the commission's organization for valuing the railroads of the country."

In connection with the commission's advice to the 57,000 men of all of 2,240 employees have left service to enter the military service."

Employers of the commission from the middle west exempted were:

A. F. Dougall, Chicago, civil engineer; J. F. Seifried, Maywood, Ill., structural engineer; J. F. Hewson, Chicago, structural engineer; H. W. Buckett of Oshkosh, member of the State Council of Defense, and J. E. Throckmorton, business manager of the University, were resigning their membership in the organization. President Charles R. Van Hise is not a member.

Quit Wisconsin Defense Body; McElroy Row Echo

Madison, Wis., June 11.—Because of the attacks on the University of Wisconsin's loyalty by Prof. Robert McNutt McElroy and the National Security League's resolutions endorsing McNutt's words, H. W. Buckett of Oshkosh, member of the State Council of Defense, and J. E. Throckmorton, business manager of the University, were resigning their membership in the organization. President Charles R. Van Hise is not a member.

SENATOR NELSON SEEKS NAMES OF CHAIR WARRIORS

Asks Why His Resolution
Calling for List Has
Been 'Misled.'

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., June 11.—[Special.]—Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota is endeavoring to ascertain why the war department has made no response to his resolution, adopted by the senate more than a month ago, calling for a report of officers commissioned who have not been assigned to active duty.

Every householder is expected to display the flag. Every business house is expected to devote at least a few moments to exercises. The large industrial plants already have arranged, through the Chicago Association of Commerce, for specially prepared standard programs to be carried out at 12:30 p. m.

Old Glory in Garden.

There will be a flag raising in the Harvester garden at Thirty-first street and California avenue, under the auspices of the Chicago City Gardeners association. In Drovers Grove on Friday evening Company H, Illinois reserve militia, will give an exhibition drill.

The Buda company of Harvey will carry out a program in which it is expected that 2,250 employees will participate. The employees will in unison repeat a salute to the flag and America's creed.

Proclamation Sent Broadcast.

Gov. Lowden's proclamation, calling upon the citizens to observe the day, has been given wide distribution by the Chicago Association of Commerce and other commercial organizations. Particular stress is laid on the appeal to all citizens to display the flag.

School Children Active.

School children will be asked to canvass their neighborhoods to assure that a flag will fly from every home in the city. The teaching of the history of the flag and what it means already has started in the schools and will continue during the week. With the children thus interested they will be sent into their neighborhoods to interest adults in Flag day.

FLAG DAY AIMED TO STIR FERVOR OF ALL PATRIOTS

Bells and Whistles to
Join in Pean to
Liberty.

Flag raising ceremonies and a general salute to the flag by every whistle, bell and other device capable of being sounded will mark Friday as the beginning of an Americanization campaign.

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TOWNLEY LEAGUE FEARED IN TOWNS AND CITIES WEST

Boycott Is an Effective
Weapon in Minnesota:
Class Struggle.

BY ARTHUR M. EVANS.

St. Peter, Minn., June 11.—[Special.]—Tradesmen and farmers are arrayed against each other throughout Minnesota. The cities are warmly eying the Nonpartisan league as they might some strange wild animal just burst from the jungle. They don't know whether it is carnivorous or herbivorous. But they fear its taste is for raw meat, and in imagination they picture themselves playing the role of entrée at the man-eater's feast. Their profound hope is that it will choke before it takes many bites out of the middlemen.

Bankers, merchants, and other business men in the small cities are apprehensive. They groan when they look at the league's program and its swelling membership. They say if ever it goes through it will be "good night for them." They talk of the "old timers" who went to the aid of the Nonpartisans. The Nonpartisans are hot on accounts of "paternalism," "socialism," "communism," and other good old favorites with the wrinkled ringers. As for the term "bolshievid," the anti-leaguers have worked up a fine technique—they make it sound like a first rate "cuss word."

Developing Into Class Fight.

The business man says the league's aim is to squeeze out every last middleman. This finds echo in peals of laughter from the leaguers, who point out its impossibility. It's only a fight against superfluous middlemen, they say. Always there will be need of some link between producer and consumer, no matter what the system is remodeled. Link? Why, even the Darwinian theory needs a link.

Boycotts Effective Weapon.

In places, such efforts have been made. But the only result has been to make the leagues grow stronger. In some communities credits have been withdrawn from league members by the village shopkeeper and banker. Invariably the blockader has been his own victim, for the farmers have promptly put in a counter boycott.

Since the raising of the loyalty issue many cities have followed the bold line of the Free Press, unbossomed himself with warmth. "I am not in agreement with the farmer," he said. "I am an easy mark for anybody who says he is downtrodden. Townley is a Swengal—they sing any tune he says."

An Editor's Viewpoint.

The Mankato editor, "Joe" Reynolds of the Free Press, unbossomed himself with warmth.

"I am not in agreement with the farmer," he said. "I am an easy mark for anybody who says he is downtrodden. Townley is a Swengal—they sing any tune he says."

A lawyer friend of mine at the courthouse the other day was surprised at the number of young retired farmers in this town—men 45 years old and able to retire. I'll venture to say not more than five business men in this city could retire at the age of 45.

Now the league's communistic plan is to edge out all these middle men—the merchants, for instance, who when the leagues were in full flower threatened we can't sell them on credit. The bad feature, of course, is the disloyalty. In my opinion the leaders of the league are sticking a stiletto into the government with one hand and waving the flag with the other. It's had to play the farmer against the other groups."

As the League Figures It.

As to this development of class consciousness, which brings loud lamentations from everybody but the farmers, the league points out that 80 per cent of the population of Minnesota is agricultural and industrial. It argues if these two groups can cooperate they have a right to a proportionate measure of control. As to organizing the farmers, well, the business men have their chambers of commerce, the miners their bar associations, the ministers their preachers' meetings, the doctors their medical societies, the laboring men their unions, and why not the farmers?

The unfortunate phase is the present lack of some agency, publicity, or otherwise, that might reconcile the conflicting views and promote an adjustment of the economic system without harmful friction.

Low-grade shoes are never worth quite what they cost. A large part of the expense of making such shoes goes into the outside finish—to make them look like good shoes. The looks and the shoes both go quickly.

On the other hand, the entire expense of making

Martin & Martin

shoes goes into good leather and good shoe-making. It costs nothing extra to make such shoes look right. They cannot look otherwise. You pay only for the shoes. The looks are there by virtue of quality—and they last as long as the shoes.

Cheaper shoes merely cost less per pair. They cost much more per year than Martin & Martin shoes. If you really want to save money, wear these good shoes.

\$10 UPWARD

Martin & Martin

FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY FOR
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

326 Michigan Avenue, Chicago
1 East 35th Street, New York

(Those who cannot visit the stores buy satisfactorily by mail. Our fitting charts, simple, accurate, and easily used, will be sent upon request. Please address the Chicago store.)

EX-GOV. YATES IN CONTEST FOR CONGRESS SEAT

Illinois Republicans Plan
Ticket Free from Taint
of Disloyalty.

BY E. O. PHILLIPS.

Springfield, Ill., June 11.—[Special.]—Richard Yates, former governor of Illinois, became a candidate today for one of the Republican nominations for congressman-at-large.

The unanimity of support behind Mr. Yates apparently, welds the Republicans, outside of Chicago, behind a state ticket that will be free from any taint of disloyalty and that will be of such character that Republicans generally can give it to their support at the Sept. 11 primaries.

This suggestion has been made repeatedly by men from all parts of Illinois who have been in Springfield during the last forty-eight hours. Leader after leader in private conversations has deplored the entrance of Congressman Yates as a senatorial aspirant.

McCormick Has Many Backers.

Evidence indicates that Medill McCormick as the party's nominee for senator is the desire of Republicans who want a 100 per cent ticket of loyal candidates and a peaceful primary, with the war at its crisis. The same is true of Fred E. Sterling of Rockford, chairman of the Republican state committee, who has started strenuously after the nomination for state treasurer.

Spokesmen for the party seem to agree that former Gov. Yates is clearly the downstate candidate to be nominated for congressman at large, and they are willing to concede the second nomination to Cook county. Most of them who express a preference favor the nomination of Henry R. Rathbone, former president of the Hamilton club, as the Cook county candidate.

Fight Factional Rows.

The only downstate man who has suggested a possible candidacy other than former Gov. Yates is George W. Donald of Du Quoin. His candidacy has not been formally announced.

The thing that now disturbs the Republicans, as the real business of campaigning for the important county offices that are to be filled at the fall election begins, is to stave off the factional rows that are likely to be vitalized by the Foss campaign.

As the League Figures It.

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The unfortunate phase is the present lack of some agency, publicity, or otherwise, that might reconcile the conflicting views and promote an adjustment of the economic system without harmful friction.

**ASKS THOMPSON
TO OMIT VISIT
TO CHAMPAIGN**

Champaign, Ill., June 11.—[Special.]

—In the opinion of the Rotary club of this city it will be well for William E. Thompson, former governor, to eliminate Champaign when he starts his downstate speaking tour. The club adopted today resolutions of "emphatic opposition" to the proposed visit of Mayor Thompson.

It is declared that the presence of

"Big Bill" in a community where the

government is training 2,000 flyers and

where the University of Illinois has

sent nearly 4,000 sons to the service, would be a presumption and an insult.

U. S. REEKS SWINDLER.

Fake "agents" of the department of internal revenue have been victimizing farmers and by selling them expensive income books for keeping their income tax records, according to a warning received yesterday from Washington by Collector宋代。 The swindlers are trying to get the trial of the swindlers, seeking to make arrests.

OFFICER SCHOOL COURT MARTIAL EXPELS STUDENT

A summary court martial yesterday at the Fort Sheridan Reserve Officers' Training Corps camp found Private Owen L. Scott guilty of charges of spreading untruthful and injurious stories about the treatment accorded University of Wisconsin men and dismissed him from the camp.

The prisoners came under guard of forty men in command of Lieut. Russell. The prisoners evidently had been leading an easy and nourishing life, for they appeared fat and healthy. They were dressed in the natty white uniforms of the German navy, the majority of them still wearing caps lettered "S. M. S. Prinz Eitel Friedrich." Those not from the Eitel Friedrich were captured on other German raiders.

One man came from the U.S.S. others from the Crown Prinz Wilhelm. When the prisoners finish the boxing arena they will be put to work building their own stockade. After completing that they will work on the 100 acre division farm.

Some authorities state that they are going to make a military career more attractive to American youth by having much of the disagreeable fatigues work in camp done by noncommissioned officers, including general prisoners and prisoners of war.

**Red Cross Wants Boy
Stenographers in France**

Boys of 18 and 19 years of age who can type and stenograph are wanted for an opportunity to perform useful service in France in a call made yesterday by H. A. Gardner, director of the local chapter of the Red Cross.

It is believed that the authorities at Washington will straighten out the tangle.

The calling of men in deferred clas-

sifications is a possibility, some of the board heads declared.

Interpretation of Provost Marshal

General Crowder's recent reclassifica-

tion order was made to members of the Selective Service Association of Northern Illinois by Col. J. H. Wig-

more of Gen. Crowder's staff at a dinner in the Hotel La Salle. He ex-

plained how the local boards and ap-

peal agents could interpret the "work

or fight" order.

**CLASS 4 MEN
MAY BE CALLED
ON NEW ORDER**

Unless an order from Washington is received soon, several of the local ex-

emption boards are going to be in dif-

ficulty to supply the quota asked for

by the authorities.

The trouble arose last April, when

the government asked each local board

how many class 1 men they had. The

boards replied, many including the men

already inducted into the service. Now

the boards are ordered to supply a

large number of class 1 men on June

24. Some of the boards are asked for

as high as 700 men.

"It looks as if we would have to

go into other classes to supply the

men," said C. G. Foucek, chairman of

local board No. 24.

"There is a misunderstanding on

the part of the government," said

Col. J. H. Wigmore, director of the

local board No. 24.

"The trouble is that the government

has not been able to get an order

from Washington," said Col. J. H. Wig-

more.

**HUSBANDS FACE
CLASS 1 IF WIVES
CAN EARN LIVING**

Washington, D. C., June 11.—Under

new regulations being prepared by the

provost marshal, married men whose

wives are capable of supporting them-

selves and married men whose wives

are not dependent upon them for sup-

port, will be placed in class one, while

many now in class one will be placed in

a deferred class or pronounced fit only

for limited military service in class

one.

The recent "work or fight" order.

Nine thousand white draft regis-

trants, qualified for special limited

military service were called for today

by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

They will be put to work in the mil-

itary aeronautical corps of the army

and will be sent to Vancouver, Wash.

to get out materials for airplane pro-

duction.

**Townley Forced to Cross
Iowa Line to Speak**

Luverne, Minn., June 11.—A. C.

Townley, president of the Nonpartisan

league, and two candidates were com-

elled to stop over the Iowa state line

today to hold a scheduled picnic with

speechmaking. Deputies appeared at

the gathering and, acting on instruc-

tions of the sheriff, told the crowd to

move on.

Be a National City Saver Deposits Made TODAY

\$1,000 P
CON' SHE
SAYS HO

(June 12) in our Savings
Department draw interest at
3% per annum from
June 1st.

We invite Your Account

Victims of Ex-
Slavery

The National
City Bank
OF CHICAGO

DAVID R. FORGAN
President

Southeast Corner
Dearborn and Monroe Sts.
(Ground Floor)

National Bank Protection
For Your Savings

DESKS

Tables, Chairs,
Filing Cabinets,
Office Furniture

LARGEST STOCKS<br

**\$1,000 PER DAY
CON' SHEA LOOT,
SAYS HOYNE AID**

Victims of Extortion Identify Trio of Labor Sluggers.



Henry J. Brown
B&W PHOTO

Fifty thousand dollars in sixty days, perhaps so much as a thousand dollars a day, was estimated yesterday by Assistant State's Attorney Michael T. Sullivan to have been the spoils obtained through extortion from west side iron and metal dealers by the notorious "Con" Shea, labor slugger and all around disturber, and two others arrested yesterday by the Maxwell street police.

This estimate was made by the prosecutor after only twenty alleged extortions' victims had been questioned. It is said the real amount may run closer to \$100,000. At least 200 west side business men were said to have been victimized. The amounts alleged to have been obtained by Shea and his helpers run from \$50 upwards. One business man is said to have been forced to pay \$5,000. Two others were said to have paid \$1,000 each. The majority paid anywhere from \$50 to \$1,000 to the extortions.

Seven of the twenty-five men questioned by Assistant State's Attorney Lowery admitted they had paid money to have their labor troubles adjusted. The greater portion of the money is said to have been paid to Tagney. Fifty men will be questioned this morning.

Those Who Paid.

The men admitting that they paid are:

M. I. Cohen, 1132 South Canal street, who said he paid \$5,000 two years ago. Benjamin Lavin, 718 West Fourteenth street; said he paid \$250 and his trouble was adjusted in fifteen minutes.

Henry Morganstein, 65 West Chicago avenue; paid \$200.

Samuel Goldberg, 646 Maxwell street; said he paid \$250.

Harry Goldstein, 1211 South Union avenue; said he paid only \$100, although he was told to "tell 'em you paid \$200. If your friends ask you."

Hyman Knackenberg, 1335 South Union avenue; alleged to have paid \$100.

Isaac Williams, 1865 South Canal street; said he paid \$850.

Victims Come In.

Early in the afternoon the victims started to stream into the state's attorney's office. As fast as detectives could notify them they came. Twenty had been questioned by evening and they were still coming. Assistant State's Attorney John M. Lowery, who questioned them, said he expected to keep all night long. It was from the statements of the first twenty that Prosecutor Sullivan after a conference with Lowery said he could easily estimate that at least \$50,000 had been exacted from their victimists. Shea and the others.

Their plan of operation was to go to the dealers and threaten to call strikes or to force them out of business by allowing no teamsters to work for them. They apparently succeeded in intimidating a great many of the iron dealers. To play safe, they used as a ruse a program for which they apparently solicited advertisements.

**WOOLLEY, TAKEN
WITH GIRL CHUM,
GETS DISCHARGE**

Walton D. Woolley was discharged in the Morris court yesterday, but his wife, who caused his arrest last week in a rooming house with her school chum, was told by Judge Graham that she might reappear in the case when she could obtain more evidence against him.

Miss Charlotte Bente, a friend of Mrs. Woolley for eight years, failed to appear in court to answer to the charges against her. George Crane, her attorney, produced a letter, signed "E. E. Smith," which was the name she gave when arrested, explaining that she was ill in her home in Peoria.

**Swimming Season Opens
Officially on June 22**

June 22 is the date of the opening of the municipal beaches. The city's five beaches will be opened then and lifeguards stationed at the several street end beaches along the lake.

ONLY good quality gives good results. Buy only good quality in clothes; it's one way to save wool and labor for the country. We guarantee satisfaction with our quality, or money cheerfully refunded

Men's suit values of unusual merit: Fancy weaves, 2nd floor; blues and black and Kool cloths, 3rd floor

YOU'LL find some new Scotch weaves here that are worth seeing; and soft, silky worsteds, handloom Irish goods, rich American products Smart flannels, new indigo blues The styles represent the best creations for men of critical taste. We fit extra sizes without extra charge

\$20 \$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$50 \$60

Ultra-stylish suits for young men

BEFORE-THE-WAR qualities; not very common now. Styled with the spirit of youth, very excellently tailored. They're right in every way, for business, for college, for high school. Sport suits, waist-style, soft-roll sacks, single or double-breasted

\$20 \$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$50

Maurice L. Rothschild

Good clothes; nothing else

Southwest corner Jackson and State

BOY FLYER

Former Chicago High School Student Becomes a Lieutenant.

**'BIG BILL' PLANS
TO PUT GINGER
INTO FOLLOWERS**

Meeting at Coliseum Expected to Produce the Desired Effect.

Another demonstration in the Coliseum with bushels of oratorical fireworks is planned as an aid to the city hall's county ticket and incidentally to the senatorial candidacy of William Hale Thompson.

The demonstration is to be known officially as a "convention" at which the Thompson slate for the September election will be nominated. unofficially it is understood that the gathering will be for the purpose of ratifying a slate already made up by the Lundin-Thompson forces. Any way it is hoped by the promoters that it will put ginger into the Thompson forces.

They are not ready to announce the date or any other details yet, but the general nature of the plan has been known in the other camps for several days.

Hull Out for Foss.

State Senator Morton D. Hull, who as a candidate for governor had the backing of the Deneen forces in the campaign, is to be nominated for Congress by Senator Edmund Foss for United States senator.

I believe," said a statement he issued, "that the entry of Mr. Foss into the lists was timely. From casual conversation had with scores of Republicans during the last few days I am convinced that Republicans generally were dissatisfied with the choice presented to them before Mr. Foss became a candidate."

Didn't Consult Lowden.

Benjamin H. Miller, Congressman Foss' campaign manager, issued a brief statement indicating that he had not consulted Gov. Frank O. Lowden before accepting that post.

"I did not think it was necessary to consult Gov. Lowden," he said, "because I know that Gov. Lowden is too big a man to seek to own the body, mind, and soul of his apprentices."

Gov. Lowden appointed Mr. Miller as a member of the court of claims, and there have been reports that his activity in the Foss campaign might be construed as showing a leaning in that direction by the governor.

Army Seeks More Officers; Here's Chance for Civilians

Washington, D. C., June 11.—The Army's need for officers has become so great that the next series of training camps will again be opened to civilian candidates. The fifth training camp will be located at the permanent replacement camps instead of with the divisions.

The artillery especially is short of officers. The plan that has been practically decided upon is to admit 1,100 civilian candidates and 1,200 from the ranks to the artillery officers' training camp each month.

Only men from civil life who are above draft age will be accepted as candidates. Those with technical educations are being sought.

35,000 Tars in U. S. Film Taken at Gt. Lakes Today

"Crew of the U. S. S. Great Lakes" A patriotic thrill will run through the audiences that see this title flash from the movie screen. A seething mass of shipmates in white and blue representing the entire personnel of the Great Lakes station will greet the camera at 1 o'clock today on the main drill field. Joseph Rucker, representing the commission on public information, Washington, D. C., will take the picture, which will be the largest "ship company" picture ever taken in any land. Thirty-five thousand mates in the estimated number that will be in rank.

What Shea Said He Was.

Shea is said to have represented himself as business agent of the Iron and Metal Teamsters' union and also as the head of a chimerical motion picture house janitors' union. Whether he is connected with the former or not is definitely known.

Tagney, who is 26 years old, is said to have posed as assistant business agent of the Machinery, Scrap Iron, and Safe Moving Teamsters' union.

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27 Days from Excavation to Occupancy

This is one of the houses we built for Root & Vandervoort. Exactly 27 days after the first shovel of dirt was dug, the occupants moved into a completely finished house—lathed and plastered throughout; all interior woodwork, varnishing and dressing done; electric wiring, plumbing and heating plant installed; outside and inside painting done—a home ready to live in. This is a solidly built, permanent structure—typical of Gordon-Van Tine Service.

Immense Stock—Quick Delivery

20,000,000 Ft. Lumber

60,000 Windows 40,000 Doors

Paint, Nails, Hardware, Tin-Work,

Etc., in Proportion

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Society and Entertainments

Miss Lois
Marie Kantsler
POSTER PHOTO

The engagement of Miss Lois Marie Kantsler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman T. Kantsler, to Capt. Leslie Sherman Morris, son of Mrs. Bertha Sherman Morris of Blue Island, was recently announced.

WEDDINGS

For a while on Monday night there lots of that important thing so necessary to dramatic art—suspense. The squads were drawn up in an interesting triangle in the center of the headquarters and consulted and looked at written notes. They were awaiting reinforcements. Not that the squad had a croup, for the picture was delightful, the air soft, while on the site was Mrs. Chapin seated on a bench, arrayed in white, surrounded by members of her family, and with Private Bosworth told off to carry the beautiful silk flag with fringe. Suddenly the faces of all the spectators were turned to the strains of "Over There," making themselves heard down onto the green with great enthusiasm. The band walked "The Kinzie Club Band" into the world's loudest and most violent noise.

There was tremendous applause. To indicate this band one should know that it is a patriotic organization of men belonging to St. James' church. They practice Tuesday nights in the parish house, and the whole neighborhood knows it. On this occasion they were clad in snowy white and their popularity was great. The ceremony went on. There was the singing, the gift of the flag by Mrs. Bosworth, the nice speech; it was signed by Capt. Cook, who was a patriotic and well worded reader and a final review, when squads "left," saluting Mrs. Chapin, and formalities were over.

Almost forgot one of the finest moments of all, when nine stalwart recruits were accepted and took oath with the regiment.

The Home Guards are from different walks of life. Many of them cannot afford to buy uniforms or guns, so the service is at each one's own expense. It is a very patriotic and noble thing for the community.

The point of this is that on June 21, at the municipal pier, a band is to be formed for the benefit of the Home Guards to help them defray some of their larger expenses. The balls on the pier are very pretty, the place itself is charming on a warm night, and we wish Unit 411 the best of luck and "over the top."

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Bates of Harvey announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary E., to Ralph L. Beckel of Blue Island.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Andrae of 947 Lawrence avenue announce the marriage of their daughter, Ada Frances, to Ensign Arthur John Miller, Jr., U. S. N. R. of 5545 Drexel boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Reynolds of 840 Lakeside place announce the marriage of their daughter, Catherine Bartley, to Parker Winsor Fennelly of Boston.

Mrs. Charles Sutcliffe of Evanston announces the marriage of her daughter, Ruth, to Lieut. William B. Marsten of Evanston.

A Bit of Character Painting.

Mrs. Ella W. Peattie of the Tribune literary department and Col. Nathan William MacChesney were elected honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity at the Northwestern university last night.

The WAS FINEST IN FRANCE
250 TO \$100
TO \$100
\$100 SUPREME
TRUMPH

World

THE WAR
FRANCE
250 TO \$100
TO \$100
\$100 SUPREME
TRUMPH

EVENT
Portrait of
WILSON

of Chicago
SOLDERS' ENTERTAINMENT

SUPREME
VAUDEVILLE

JOY DAVIS
HENRY COOTE
VENDITA GOULD
Macie & Co.
Ward & Van
Dyke

REVUE
in two acts
and 125 others

SCHEPHERD'S
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BOSTON
DAILY
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in two acts
and 125 others

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THIS TANK'S LOG UNFOLDS A STORY DAMP AND DIRE

Herr Hartmann's Cruise in West Pullman Puts Him in Irons.

This is the log of the cruise of a German tank through the flowing bars of West Pullman, its battling rush down the city streets, atrocities, consternation of men, women, and children; defeat, and internment in the Cook county jail. Ernst Hartmann was the tank, too. This is the story of "Juicy," who never grows old.

Women and girls and certain males of West Pullman came before Lewis P. Mason, United States commissioner, and yesterday told of the fray. Ernst Hartmann admitted nothing but nine beers, three of which he devoured, three imbibed by "Juicy," and three poured into the maw of the Mysterious Strangler.

Mrs. Carrie Lang, 12015 South Union avenue, told how she saw Mister Hartmann, an awful wallop right into the face of the girl with curly hair. Walter Kidder, a neighbor, told how Hartmann battled up and down the streets, swatting male citizens.

Courts Is Fluent.

When Hartmann hit the girl, he said, he landed a jolt on the Hartmann beemer. Then further things occurred. Hartmann rushed upon the front porch of Mrs. Anna Klingerman, 12015 South Union avenue, that lady said, and cried with Teutonic fury:

"To hell with America! Show me the Stars and Stripes!"

The slim lady said she showed him the stars, unlimbering her right and knocking him from said porch out into the grassy lawn. Plucking himself from the greenward, Hartmann, the tanklike, lumbered around into Morgan street.

Here Mrs. Elizabeth Matia said she found him outside her cottage shaking his fist at the Red Cross emblem that hung in one window and then at the Liberty bond poster that hung in another window. Now came Mrs. Jenkins Kidder, mother of Walter, one of the smiters of Hartmann.

She said that she, too, saw Hartmann shaking his fist at patriotic emblems.

Hardware via Beer.

"BATH" HAS PLAN FOR NEW MOVIE CENSORS' BOARD

Creation of a city department to have charge of the censoring of motion pictures is proposed by Ald. J. J. Coughlin, who is to present his plan as a substitute for the proposed Maypole ordinance, which takes away the powers of the second deputy superintendent of police.

Ald. Coughlin has asked the city law department to draw up an ordinance carrying out his ideas. This is to take the censorship entirely away from the police department and give these powers to a board of three to be appointed by the mayor. This board would be supreme and the three members would be paid \$4,000 a year each.

Never Grows Older.

It came to pass that "Juicy," according to records, arrived in these U. S. A. in 1913 as a 20 year old immigrant. In this day of draft he swears he is yet no more than 20.

"Juicy" at his hearing had not been able to understand United States. In defense of Mr. Hartmann he became adept with the tongue—almost fluent.

Now rushed in a large person who announced himself as Jackson. He said that Mr. Hartmann the interned, was a kind neighbor and a perfect man. So here was his picture and hot tears began to bubble from his eyes.

Commissioner Mason asked whence came the ancestors of Jackson.

"From Holland," he said.

"You can tell your story to Judge Landis," said Mr. Mason. "The bond for Mr. Hartmann will be \$5,000."

Thus ended the battle of West Pullman.

"DOC" HARMSEN HAD \$25 WORTH OF CAMOUFLAGE

But It Will Cost Him More Next Time He's Pinched.

"Dr." Johann Heinrich Wilhlem Harmsen, Md. E., may be a man of high medical attainments in "der Vaterland," but the state board of registration and education is inclined to view his attainments with suspicion.

Indeed, the suspicions of the board became so strong recently that they deemed it advisable to shut up "Dr." Harmsen's luxurious little shop at 3433 Shefield avenue and to take the "doctor" himself into custody. The conclusion of the whole matter is that "Doc" paid a fine yesterday of \$25 and costs in Judge Elias court, and if it had not been his first conviction he would doubtless have paid more.

"A Natur-Arzt."

Harmsen is, according to his card, a "natur-Arzt" or naturopathic physician, he says, he is an osteopath (hence, he says, the Md. E.), but he is not particular. "Doc" will dispense drugs, if you insist. He has no license, however, to practice either medicine or osteopathy.

Bruno Heutte, a consumptive lad, was responsible for Harmsen's downfall, and when the "doc" was arrested on this case came one Mrs. B. Sitzberger of 3258 North Robey street, who displayed vast quantities of drama in the "Doc" and his wife, who, for a supposed case of Bright's disease. Mrs. Sitzberger says she parted with \$5 for the treatment. She also alleges that "Doc" was too familiar.

Harmsen's suite of offices on Shefield avenue are as luxurious as any in the loop or elsewhere. Evidently the profession of "Natur-Arzt" is a paying one. Authorities hinted the "doctor" was even more German than his multiple name, his profession, and his numerous "Certifikaten" from the land of Kultur would indicate. Revelations were promised in a few days.

Physicians to Confer.

A number of physicians of foreign race are to hold a conference early next week with the object of planning a campaign for the extermination of the quack physician who preys on the foreign born.

The call for the conference was sent out yesterday by Dr. Henry Krasnow, a Russian physician at 1345 South Halsted street. Krasnow is the author of a paper on the subject printed last November in the Illinois State Medical Journal.

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Ald. Coughlin has asked the city law department to draw up an ordinance carrying out his ideas. This is to take the censorship entirely away from the police department and give these powers to a board of three to be appointed by the mayor. This board would be supreme and the three members would be paid \$4,000 a year each.

The city committee on judiciary is to consider the censorship question next Tuesday.

Aldermen to Investigate "Pull" of Saloonkeepers

Patrick J. Peyton, a saloonkeeper at Robey street and Grand avenue, had nothing to fear from the authorities for running his saloon on Sundays, Ald. George M. Maypole told the city council house committee yesterday.

The difference is that Peyton is so strong politically that he caused other saloonkeepers in the vicinity to have their licenses revoked for selling intoxicants on Sunday, but that Peyton was unmolested.

Never Grows Older.

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Commissioner Mason asked whence came the ancestors of Jackson.

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"You can tell your story to Judge Landis," said Mr. Mason. "The bond for Mr. Hartmann will be \$5,000."

Thus ended the battle of West Pullman.

CABARETS TO BE INVESTIGATED BY ALDERMEN

Ald. James B. Bowler, John H. Lyle, and Joseph O. Kostner were appointed yesterday by the city council committee on home defense to make an investigation of cabarets.

Charges have been made before the committee that "dry" cabarets, which are not now licensed by the city, are persistent violators of the liquor ordinances and that the anti-cabaret ordinance which is supposed to have prohibited liquor and dancing and cabarets, has not done this.

Before going into the cabaret question the committee heard complaints against the board of local improvements from citizens who protested against public improvements not needed during the war. Some of the taxpayers who appeared declared the board paid no attention to protests against paving and other improvements.

Volunteers are sought to aid in the work of the schools. They may apply to room 326, Tribune building.

WAB AND WOOL.

Nicholas Borsig, 15 years old, of Gross Point was drowned Monday night while playing in a gravel pit there.

Chicago to Triple Its Recreational Schools

Chicago is to triple its number of recreational schools this year, according to the announcement made yesterday by Dudley Grant Hays, board of education school extension supervisor, to the Parent-Teachers' association of Chicago and vicinity. Owing to the war, the schools will be a special feature at all these schools.

"There were four schools last year," said Mr. Hays, "and all were a success. The children enjoyed the baths, gymnasium work and the penny lunches and flocked to the story telling hours. This year we will have twelve vacation schools, possibly fit.

The first point made was that no provision is being made for individual tooth brushes, combs, and towels. A compromise on paper towels for temporary inmates, and crash towels, tooth brushes, and sanitary combs for those remaining more than three days was reached.

An argument developed over the use of "quiet rooms" where unruly children are kept. It was decided that the rooms will be furnish with beds instead of benches, and screened doors will take the place of steel bars.

TOWEL, TOOTH BRUSH REFORM AT JUVENILE HOME

Directors of the campaign to raise \$55,000 for the Ravenswood hospital announced last night that the \$100,000 mark had been attained at the seventh rally of volunteer workers at the Edgewater Beach hotel.

Reports of the team captains showed a total of \$98,503 in subscriptions and Division Chairman F. Mattoon urged the workers themselves to subscribe in order to make it round figures. They subscribed a total of \$1,547 ten minutes.

Team No. 48, captained by Mrs. William H. Priya, won the championship of the woman's corps by raising \$4,000 in one day. For the men, Robert D. Houston's team was first with \$510.

Motor Club Asks Relief from Boy "Flippers"

"Moaching of rides" of automobiles has become a great nuisance that the Edgewater Motor Club and other organizations have appealed to the chief of police and park commissioners.

Ravenswood Hospital Attains \$100,000 Mark

Particular attention is directed to the following

Blum's
CONGRESS HOTEL AND ANNEX
524 MICHIGAN BOULEVARD

Exceptional Values

Tailored Suits
\$45.00—\$65.00

Capes and Coats
\$55.00—\$75.00

Street and Afternoon Dresses
\$35.00—\$45.00

Dinner and Theatre Gowns
\$45.00—\$65.00

Millinery and Blouses
Specially Priced

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Clearance of Women's Milanese Silk Gloves At Radical Reductions

We have collected all broken lines and discontinued numbers of women's silk gloves and divided this extensive quantity into two lots, priced for immediate disposal.

Lot No. 1—at \$1.15 Pair

Contains two hundred dozens of extra heavy Milanese silk gloves in white, black and colors. Not every size in all styles but plenty in every size.

Lot No. 2—at 85c Pair

Four hundred dozens of women's silk gloves in white, black, gray and pongee, with plain and fancy embroideries, all Milanese silk.

First Floor, North

Mandel Brothers

First floor

Men's athletic union suits

at 1.15

Cool suits of light weight striped, madras or crossbar nainsook; made with elastic seam in back, and closed crotch. Sizes, 38, 40, 42 and 44.
First floor.

Mandel Brothers

Blouse shop, third floor

Six eastern manufacturers' pre-inventory clearance brought us

2,400 tub blouses, summer modes

—to be sold a full third underprice

"Tis a timely offer, that will enable hundreds of women economically to select an entire summer's blouse needs—and at the very threshold of the summer season. The six styles here illustrated give an excellent idea of the chic—brightness—"vogue" of the whole collection.

Chiffon voile blouses, organdy blouses.

225
satin striped voile and tissue gingham.

The blouses are all fresh from their wrappings, and in a full range of sizes. Slipover, shirred and pin tucked yoke styles; with artist, eton, roll or flat collar; and tuxedo bosom and sports blouses, some lace and embroidery trimmed. At 2.25.

Printed muslin flags on staffs, 4c to 25c

Wool bunting flags, 3.25 to 28. Silk flags, 5c to \$60.

Other blue serge suits 12.50 to \$25.

Boys' graduation accessories

White plaid blouses, \$1. White 4-in-hand ties, 50c.

Blue serge caps, 65c

These were purchased one year ago, and are quoted much below today's market price.

Boys' white duck knickers at 1.25.

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Boys' white duck knickers at 1.25.

Second floor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1918.

TRUCK HITS AUTO;
WOMAN AND BABY
KILLED, 5 HURT

Police Party Fails to
Clear Greenview Avenue
on School Street.

A trip to Chicago ended fatally for two members of an automobile party in Moline, Ill., when the car in which they were riding was struck by a motor truck early last evening on Greenview avenue and School street. Three others, including a Chicago woman, were injured.

The Dead.
DOROTHY HELLEBRUCK, aged 12 months, Moline, Ill. Chest crushed and skull fractured. Died at the hospital two hours after the accident.

MRS HELEN REMOND, Moline, Ill. Died at the hospital an hour later.

The Injured.

MRS MARY HELLEBRUCK, aged 11, of 409 Fourth street, Moline, Ill. Severe scalp wound, back and right arm injured.

BENJAMIN VROGMAN, 409 Fourth street, Moline. Scalp wound and deep cut between the eyes.

MRS JOSEPH DESPLENTER of 111 North Talman avenue; scalp wound and both legs injured.

ROBERT DESPLENTER, aged 5; severe cut and bruised.

With the exception of Vrooman, who was held by the police, and the Desplenter, all the injured were taken to the Union hospital. The Desplenter had gone to a doctor's office next door before the police ambulance arrived.

Both Drivers Held.

Both Vrooman and Frank Fisher, who was driving the motor truck, are held by the Town Hall police pending investigation. Fisher, who lives at 1116 Central avenue, Evanston, was driving a truck owned by the Evanson and Chicago Metal Company.

The truck crashed into the rear of Dorothy's touring car as the latter was driving on Greenview avenue going west on School street. The truck was running north of the avenue. Both cars were traveling at a fair rate of speed.

The Hellebruck baby was hurled from his mother's arms and was crushed between the wrecked touring car and the curb. Mrs. Remond was hurled from the car to the pavement. Fisher, driving the truck, was the only one to escape injury.

Baby Killed.
Dorothy Gelenas, aged 7 months, was killed and her mother, Mrs. Jacob Gelenas of 541 North Michigan avenue, was seriously injured when an automobile driven by Mrs. Gelenas plunged into a ravine, late in the afternoon, south of the North Shore Country club near Glencoe.

M. B. Flater, 35 years old, of 2912 North Euclid avenue, incurred a slight fracture when struck by an automobile driven by Albert Weegham of 4912 Winthrop avenue at Michigan and Seventh street last night.

**THERE'S NO BAN
ON CARD GAMES
FOR THE DRINKS**

High card draw seems more likely to replace the "Indian dice" of saloons and the showrooms of cigar stores as the sequence of a statement made last night by Acting Chief of Police Al. King. The acting chief says that card games may be played for cigars and the drinks and that such games are not to be construed as gambling.

The acting chief's statement was made to a Tribune representative in connection with a complaint made by small citizens of the southwest side to the alleged "high-handedness" of police Captain Mathew Zimmerman of the 19th street station in connection with games of this sort.

Miss Crocker told the police King is an orphan, told Detective Sergeants Ryley and Breitman she believed King had lain in wait for her and Graves.

Miss Crocker told the police King is a brother-in-law of Attorney Charles E. Erbstein. King is in class 1 of the draft.

Al. Ahern replied that as a result of a number of individual complaints he had already done so on the evening of May 7. He also informed the delegations that Capt. Zimmer had announced change of view on the matter.

**Chief Has Day of Rest,
but Peril Is Not Past**

Chief Schuetz yesterday had a day of sleep and rest.

"I say that his condition has been improved today," said his physician, Dr. A. H. H. "It might be misleading, but it may be better to say that it was as good as could be expected. There was some slight improvement, but it must be understood that danger still exists. He takes nourishment well and we are hopeful."

**Anna Held Wins Battle;
Will Live, Doctor Says**

New York, June 11.—Anna Held, the woman who has been critically ill at home here for many weeks, has "won the battle and will undoubtedly live," according to a bulletin issued tonight by the physicians, who added that she still has a long hard fight ahead.

MOVIE OF A CERTAIN KIND OF PATRIOT



ACID HURLED IN
TRIANGLE OF GIRL
AND 2 FIGHTERS

**Jilted Boyhood Suitor
Hunted for Injuring
Pair.**

Two embryo fighters for Uncle Sam and a girl formed a triangle which last night led to an acid throwing on the eve of the departure of both men for their respective camps. The girl was British. The mistake was made yesterday at the council on medical education of the American Medical Association convention.

The issue of June 8 told that the Rev. Walter S. Pond, formerly dean of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, and Mrs. James C. Pond, 6605 Woodlawn avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Pond are not kin of the ex-dean.

BEG YOUR PARDON!

**Physicians Say Move
Would Prussianize
System.**

The Tribune of May 30, in listing the Red Cross subscriptions in the Chicago public and parochial schools, credited the Walsh school with \$16.

Alfred J. Logue, principal, explains that the sum of subscriptions was \$900, and says that the Walsh faculty and pupils have been embarrassed by the mistake. The figures for all schools printed in THE TRIBUNE on May 30 were then "official" in source.

A proposal that the war department take over absolute control of all universities and technical schools of the country and that many purely cultural studies be abandoned in favor of scientific and practical ones, was made yesterday at the council on medical education of the American Medical Association convention.

The suggestion came from Col. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the medical school of the University of Michigan, and was made to physicians representing practically every medical school in the United States called together at the instance of the war department.

An attempt of Col. Vaughan to place the council on record in favor of the plan which would allow the war department to dictate to students both what courses of study they might pursue and to exercise unlimited control over the faculties of the schools, was voted down.

Would Prussianize Schools.

Although there was practically no debate against the motion of Col. Vaughan, the vote, according to physicians present, was practically unanimous. After the session closed several physicians expressed their belief that if carried out the plan would "Prussianize" the educational system.

"My proposal is that we eliminate everything in the advanced schools of the country which is not essential to the winning of the war," said Col. Vaughan in explanation. "I believe for the term of the war the plan would work out very well. Students are spending their time on old English and history when they might as well be getting something concrete which they could apply to the end that Germany might be defeated."

"The only way this could be done is to give the war department absolute control over all educational institutions above the high schools with power to appoint professors, eliminate unnecessary studies, outline courses of study, and direct the force of the schools into the war machine of this country."

Want Instructors Drafted.

The physicians went on record to the effect that instructors in medical

BALK AT PLAN
TO HAVE SCHOOLS
OPERATED BY U.S.

**Medical Meetings
Today**

SECURITY on practice of medicine—Banquet room of Morrison hotel, 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Section on surgery, general and abdominal—Auditorium theater, 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Section on obstetrics, gynecology, and abdominal surgery—Gold room of the Congress hotel, 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Section on ophthalmology—Ballroom of the Hotel La Salle, 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Section on laryngology and rhinology—Red room of the Hotel La Salle, 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Section on diseases of children—Florentine room of the Congress hotel, 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Section on pharmacology and therapeutics—Parlor of the Auditorium hotel, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., joint meeting with section on pathology in the ballroom of the Auditorium hotel.

Section on pathology and physiology—Ballroom of the Auditorium hotel, 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Section on stomatology—Green room of the Congress hotel, 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Section on nervous and mental diseases—Ballroom of the Blackstone hotel, 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Section on dermatology—English room of the Blackstone hotel, 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Section on preventive medicine and public health—Banquet hall of the Auditorium hotel, 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Section on genito-urinary diseases—Smoking room of the Auditorium theater, 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Section on gastro-enterology and proctology—Parlor of the Auditorium theater, 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Section on orthopedic surgery—Elizabethan room of the Congress hotel, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Section on preventive medicine and public health—Banquet hall of the Auditorium hotel, 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

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been as free from drinking as the American army."

The scientific ascendancy of Germany is doomed, according to Dr. Bevan, who said that the American medical profession could never again hold its own against the German scientists in the right hand of fellowship of science until the people of Germany drive from power and punish the brutal and baronial autocratic government responsible for the war.

"No matter what doubt or confusion there may have been at the outbreak of the war as to the guilt of the German government, the responsibility is today fixed and definite," he said. "The refusal to attempt a peaceful settlement before hostilities began, the outrage of Belgium, the invasion of France, the breaking of all international law, the sinking of the Lusitania, the evidence and revelations of the long prepared and world-wide plot of Germany to dominate Europe and the world by force of arms, the evidence furnished by the German ambassador to England, Prince of Hesse, the deliberate attempt of the German government while we were still at peace with Germany to embus us in war with Mexico and Japan, the murder of Edith Cavell, the use of poisonous gases, the bombing of unfortified towns and cities, the acquiescence in the massacre of the Armenians by their Turkish allies, have all written with the indelible pencil of truth the history of German guilt."

Warms of Sophistry.

"No matter what sophistics the German people may advance as excuses for these things and for their precipitating war on Belgium, France, England, and Russia, we know that these cannot apply to America. We know that there is not a shadow of excuse for their making war on the American people. It required repeated outrages to convince the American people that the German government was a thing without honor, that we were face to face with a highly organized and efficient autocracy which recognizes no law but the law of the jungle, an autocracy and a people who would rob their neighbor of their fair fields and their oil wells, an autocracy and a people who combine the frightfulness of the Hun with science and efficiency of the twentieth century, an autocracy said a people who have been seized with the insane egotism that they are God's chosen instruments to civilize and 'kultur' the world, 'not by education and science, but with the mailed fist and the sword.'

Will Detain Crime.

Dr. Bevan said that when the German people awaken from the nightmare of the war they must realize the enormity of the crime they committed under the spell of the medieval autocratic government that controlled them.

"To medical men who are accustomed to study diseased bodies and minds," he said, "this state of the German government and the German people seems like the insanity of a whole nation. Like medical men are familiar with a triple disease, which begins with an initial lesion acquired in a debauch and which ends often in insanity with delusions of grandeur and magnificence."

"It would seem as though the German nation is suffering from such a disease and from such a form of insanity. It acquired its initial lesion in the rape and robbery of Denmark, of Austria, and of France in the destruction of Verdun and the like. The virus of conquest and domination has been drained through its veins for more than fifty years, and has produced now a diseased national mind, with the delusions of egotism and grandeur that are responsible for this world's war."

German Like Mosquitoes.

Gov. Lowden paid his respects to "kultur" and in speaking of Surgeon General W. C. Gorgas, who was on the platform, compared the Germans to the mosquitoes of the Panama Canal Zone.

"I was interested in what was said about the number of physicians," he said, "who are engaged in this war. It heartened me more than anything else because, with the thoroughness which has distinguished the Germans, they have mathematically rated the values of every man engaged in the service. They found that a physician is the equivalent of 500 men in the ranks."

"Now, as near as I can make out, the American Medical Association is going to contribute 40,000 of its members to the American army, which means that it will contribute the equivalent of 20,000,000 men. When these are directed by the great genius of Gen. Gorgas, we know what the results will be. Because this is not the first enemy that Gen. Gorgas has met."

Reverence for French.

"Most of you are familiar with his achievements in the Panama Canal Zone. It is true that his enemy there was not the Germans, but mosquitoes. But they are much alike. They have the same notion in mind of the rules of civilized warfare, and the same disregard of them."

"When I speak of the French in these days, it is always reverently. The great masters of French romance have delighted the world for generations with their marvelous creations; but none of her greatest masters of romance has ever written pages half as thrilling as her soldiers in the field have written in fact in the last four years."

Gov. Lowden said that no matter what reverses may come to the armies of the allies, with the help of America they will fight on.

"You will hear from now on," he said, "the insidious whispers of peace, but listen not. Russia was seduced by that word and she has suffered more at peace with Germany than at war. What we want is a peace that will come by victory, and victory alone, over Germany."

Among those on the platform were Surgeon General W. C. Braisted of the Surgeon General Gorgas, Sir James MacKenzie, the famous London heart specialist; Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, Col. Herbert Bruce, and a number of French medical officers.

Urges Allied Drugs.

Another commercial move against Germany was the motion in the meeting of the house of delegates, in which resolutions were adopted urging all medical men to use drugs manufactured by the allied nations. It is taken to mean a complete boycott of the scientific supplies of Germany after the war. The delegates also passed a resolution urging the government to retain Surgeon General Gorgas in his position after he has reached the age limit for service in September.

At the meeting of the medical editors at the Hotel La Salle, a resolution was adopted pledging the papers of the medical journals to the aid of Surgeon General Gorgas of the army and Surgeon General W. C. Braisted of the navy.

\$250,000 PAID FOR CHICAGO HEIGHTS FACTORY

Parrett Tractor Buys the Plant of Central Locomotive.

Real Estate Transfers

Real estate transfers filed for record yesterday totaled 209 in number, involving \$205,694, comprising 169 in the city and 40 in the outlying towns, including 14 under the Torrens system. Transfers were as follows:

Am. View ... 8.00 Town ... 55

Hyde Park ... 26 Leyden ... 2

Cleve ... 11 Lyons ... 3

South. Town ... 11 Provise ... 5

Stickney ... 3 Evanston ... 1

Jefferson ... 29 Bremen ... 1

North. Town ... 4 Palos ... 1

Bloom ... 2 Worth ... 1

Rogers Park ... 2 Norwood Park ... 5

Calumet ... 5 Rich ... 1

A notable transaction in Chicago Heights manufacturing property has been closed by which the Parrett Tractor company, a Delaware corporation, has acquired by quitclaim conveyance from Thomas Barbour, trustee, et al., the former plant of the Central Locomotive and Car Works, the revenue stamps on the deed indicating that \$250,000 was paid for the property, no innumbrance showing.

The property is on Seventeenth street, between the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroads, on the right of way, and comprises between eleven and twelve acres. The improvements consist of four one and two story buildings, occupied as machine shop, erecting shop, and warehouses. It will be recalled that the purchasing company a few months ago sold its plant in South Chicago to the Liberty Car and Equipment company.

In connection with the purchase by the Universal Gas and Electric company from the visiting Founder Equipment company of the latter's plant in Harvey, the Universal company has given a trust deed to the Chicago Title and Trust company to secure a loan of \$27,500, four years, at 6 per cent.

Hotel Transfer Filed.

There has been filed for record the transfer by Seymour H. Levy et al. to the Interstate Hotel company of the Lexington hotel and leasehold interest in 125x161 feet at the northeast corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-second street, subject to liens, balances aggregating \$265,000, considerably in arrears.

An interesting transaction in North avenue business property, made a matter of record, was the sale by Charles Stein to Michael Ilitz of the premises at the southeast corner of Wood street, lot 100x94 feet, improved with a three story and basement brick building, with six stores on the ground floor and apartments above for an indicated consideration of \$40,000. Mr. Ilitz gave back to the Chicago Title and Trust company a part purchase money mortgage for \$20,000, five years, at 5% per cent.

Buys Residence.

Alice N. Macaulay has purchased from Florence C. Anderson the nine room stucco residence on 37½x144 feet of ground at the southeast corner of Estes and Greenview avenues for a reported consideration of \$12,000. Baird & Warner were the brokers.

Cotton Mill Men Discuss Federal Price Fixing

New York, June 11.—About 200 delegates representing cotton mills of the north and south conferred here today with Gerrish Milliken, chairman of the war service committee of the National council of American Cotton Manufacturers, to discuss fixing of prices by the government.

The conference was called as the result of the delay on the part of the cotton men in specifying the minimum at which they could turn out their product, thus enabling the federal authorities to prevent skyrocketing of prices and profiteering.

COTTON TRADE NEWS

NEW YORK, June 11.—The cotton crop development was a large topic in the market yesterday in comparison with last month. The market was extremely quiet, but there was a general indication by reports of a better spot market and covering, while improved weather favored the market.

The market opened barely steady at an advance of 2 points on July, but generally in line with the previous month. Several points right after the call, but the offerings were well absorbed and the market soon recovered. The market had been strengthened by the fact that the International Boston quotations from New York were slightly higher than the average spot quotations on New York contracts and the widening of differences between high and low grades in cotton. The market was favorable for clearing weather led to realizing at this advance and the market later weakened under reports of a large crop in the fall. For a time the market seemed to be in equilibrium without support, with prices breaking rapidly July, but holding in firm, however, and the general line closed steady at an advance on next month and a decline on the spot market.

Exports total. Exports so far this season, 5,097,515 bales. Port receipts, 10,000 bales. States port stocks, 1,383,581 bales.

Futures:

Open High Low Close

January ... 23.75 24.25 23.35 23.40

March ... 23.65 24.00 25.00 24.40

May ... 23.50 24.00 25.00 25.70

October ... 23.40 24.00 25.00 25.70

December ... 23.30 24.00 25.00 25.70

New Year ... 23.50 24.00 25.00 25.70

April ... 23.80 24.00 25.00 25.70

May ... 23.80 24.00 25.00 25.70

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June ... 23.80

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.
Professions and Trades.
DRAPERY SEAMSTRESSES.
Mfg. W. P. Nelson Co., 615 S. Michigan-av., 4th floor.

EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING FOR

YOUNG WOMEN,
16 to 25 years of age, for telegraph positions. Grammar school graduates and high school students.

Pay liberally while learning. Eight hour day, \$60 per month when qualified. Rapid advancement on merit, \$65 and \$70 per month in 1st year. Pleasant, instructive, interesting work with congenial associates.

Well equipped rest and recreation rooms. Payment while ill. Insurance. Vacations with pay.

Apply to
CHIEF OPERATOR,
Room 308
Western Union Telegraph Building,
111 W. Jackson-blvd.

EXAMINERS.

Ladies' Coats.

Permanent Position.

Liberal Salaries.

Apply at once.

PHILIPSBORN,

900 W. Van Buren.

EXPERIENCED WAIST HANDS
for finer work in our
DRESSMAKING SECTION.
Apply Ninth Floor—Retail,
CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

EXPERIENCED MAKERS ON
ladies' hats. Long season, good pay. H. B. ABRAMS & BROS., 215 W. Schiller-st., Mr. Wells.

EXPERIENCED COSTUME DRAPERS, WAIST AND SKIRT MAKERS; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY
12th Floor, South Room,
MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
RETAIL.

EXPERIENCED ALTERATION HANDS
for finer work in our
DRESSMAKING SECTION.
Apply Ninth Floor—Retail,
CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS
on ladies' waists. Steady employment. CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS., State-st., north of Madison.

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS
on machine made velvet hats. GAGE HAT WORKS,
2241 Indiana-av.

FEEDER—FOR CYLINDER
and platen presses; steady work, day and night shifts; 48 hour week; and overtime; high wages and best working conditions in town; union or nonunion. MANZ ENGRAVING CO., 4018 Ravenswood-av.

Feeders—Experienced cylinder feeders. BLAKELY PRINTING CO., 418 S. Market-st.

FEEDERS,
Ortner and Gordon, male or female, permanent. W. P. Nelson Co., 615 S. LaSalle.

FEEDERS—FOR CYLINDER and platen position. CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS., State-st., north of Madison.

FEEDERS—GORDON,

experienced. Also beginner. Apply 700 Sherman-av., 2d floor.

FEEDERS—FOR FEMALE CYLINDER, 210 S. Dearborn-av.

WOMEN WANTED

For Light Factory Work.

A. B. FIELDER & SONS,

1716 HAMMOND-ST.

AN AUGUSTINE & NORTH PARK.

WOMEN—16 YEARS OLD OR OVER, TO

work in clothing plant, \$5 per week, 6 hours day, 5 hours Saturday, \$10 to start.

ILLINOIS W. W. Schurman Co.

GIRLS—TO LEARN TO USE
cylinder presses. 2d floor, 610 Federal-av.

GIRLS—16 AND 18

years old, to learn to book binders, \$6 per week, 6 hours, and half day to start.

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ILLINOIS W. W. Schurman Co.

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GIRLS—16 AND 18

RENT-PROPS. 4000-4000

1877-TO RENT-1000-1000

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AUTOMOBILES—GASOLINE.
CADILLAC

CAR DEPARTMENT.

SELL PRICES ON ALL CARS WITH
DETAILS OF REBUILT AND GUAR-
ANTEED CADILLACS.

Prices are offered for sale unless capable
of giving satisfactory service. Every car
is given a thorough examination and
guaranteed to be in good condition.

1918 CADILLAC 6 cyl. 45 horses
power. 7 pass. Tour. Tires all new.
Price \$3,500.

LOCOMOBILE 1915 6 cyl. 35 horses
power. 5 pass. Tour. Overhauled and
repaired. Price \$2,000.

LOCOMOBILE 1914 6 cyl. 48 horses
power. 5 pass. Tour. Overhauled and
repaired. Price \$2,000.

LOCOMOBILE 1914 6 cyl. 48 horses
power. 5 pass. Touring car: in good
running condition. Price \$2,000.

STEARNS-KNIGHT Limousine 1914
7 passengers: extra 7 horses. Touring
in very good running condition.
Price \$3,000.

CHALMERS 1915 6 cyl. 7 passengers
touring body with extra wind-up
good running condition. Price \$700.

LOCOMOBILE 1912 6 cyl. 5 passengers
in almost new Silverton cord
body. In good mechanical condition.
Price \$500.

LOCOMOBILE 1912 6 cyl. 5 passengers
7 passengers: extra 7 horses. Touring
in very good running condition.
Price \$500.

ALCO 1913 6 cyl. 60 horsepower Limousine
7 pass. Tires almost new. In good
running condition. Price \$500.

We cannot list all our cars here: tele-
phone us for a full list.

Cars may be bought on time.

LOCOMOBILE COMPANY
OF AMERICA,
2000 Michigan-av.

Chicago. Calumet 380.

AUTOMOBILES—GASOLINE.
Locomobile

SELL PRICES ON ALL CARS WITH
DETAILS OF REBUILT AND GUAR-
ANTEED Locomobiles.

Prices are offered for sale unless capable
of giving satisfactory service. Every car
is given a thorough examination and
guaranteed to be in good condition.

LOCOMOBILE 1915 6 cyl. 48 horses
power. 5 pass. Tour. Overhauled and
repaired. Price \$2,000.

LOCOMOBILE 1914 6 cyl. 48 horses
power. 5 pass. Touring car: in good
running condition. Price \$2,000.

LOCOMOBILE 1914 6 cyl. 48 horses
power. 5 pass. Touring car: in good
running condition. Price \$2,000.

LOCOMOBILE 1912 6 cyl. 5 passengers
in almost new Silverton cord
body. In good mechanical condition.
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Cars may be bought on time.

LOCOMOBILE COMPANY
OF AMERICA,
2000 Michigan-av.

Chicago. Calumet 380.

AUTOMOBILES—GASOLINE.
**Rebuilt Auto
Bargains**

All Standard Makes

These cars have been thor-
oughly overhauled, refi-
nished, and turned out like
new. Some have been but
slightly used.

Don't lose sight of these bar-
gains.

Cars taken in exchange.

Bought and sold.

Terms.

1615 S. MICHIGAN-av.

Open evenings and Sunday.

LODSMOBILE

USED CAR DEPARTMENT.

Cleaning out all used cars before July 1
inventory.

Maxwell 5 pass. new 1918. \$650.
1917 Buick 5 cyl. 5 pass. \$850.
1916 Abbott touring car. \$500.
1916 Verville 5 pass. touring. \$450.
1916 Studebaker 5 pass. \$450.
1916 Columbia 5 pass. \$450.
1916 Verville 5 pass. \$450.
1916 King 5 pass. touring. \$400.
1916 King 5 pass. touring. \$400.
1916 Republic 5 pass. \$400.
1916 Ford 5 pass. \$400.

And many others. Ask for complete bulletin.

ILLINOIS OLDSMOBILE CO.,
21st and Michigan.

Phone Calumet 4229.

OVERLAND

FACTORY BRANCH.

USED CAR DEPARTMENT.

THE SAFEST PLACE TO BUY A USED CAR.

Packard Twin Six 5 pass. Touring. \$2,250.
Packard Twin Six 5 pass. Limousine. \$2,500.
Packard 2-8 5 cyl. 7 pass. Touring. \$1,250.
Packard 4-6 cyl. 7 pass. Touring. \$600.
Packard 6 cyl. 7 pass. Touring. \$600.
Packard 6 cyl. 7 pass. Limousine. \$1,000.
Packard 6 cyl. 7 pass. Sedan. \$1,000.
Overland 4 cyl. touring late model. \$1,000.
Oldsmobile 6 cyl. 6 pass. \$1,000.
Mitsubishi 8 cylinder. \$1,000.

Come down and look them over.

ILLINOIS OLDSMOBILE CO.,
21st and Michigan.

Phone Calumet 7400.

JORDAN

1917 Hayes 5 pass. 6 horses. Good
condition throughout: good body
but some paint. Price \$1,200.

1917 Buick 5 cyl. 5 pass. \$1,200.

1916 Verville 5 pass. \$1,000.

1916 Maxwell 5 pass. \$1,000.

1916 King 5 pass. \$1,000.

1916 Mitsubishi 5 pass. \$1,000.

1916 Ford 5 pass. \$1,000.

1916 King 5 pass. \$1,000.

